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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

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WISEMAN'S
Orchestra
12.45, 4.30 AND 7.30
[100

No. 18,922. 號二十二 九千八萬一第 日五十月二十年午戌 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16TH, 1919. 四拜禮 號六十月正年八國民華中 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Ever 1 minutes
8.00 „ to 9.30 „ ... ,
9.30 „ to 10.00 „ ... „ 15 „
10.30 „ to 11.00 „ ... „ 15 „
11.30 „ to 12.30 p.m.... „ 30 „
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 „ .. „ 10 „
1.45 „ to 2.15 „ „ 10 „
1.45 „ to 2.15 „ Sats. only 15 „
2.30 „ to 4.00 „ ...Every 30 „
2.30 „ to 4.00 „ Sats. only 15 „
4.00 „ to 6.00 „ .. Every 15 „
6.00 „ to 8.00 „ ... „ 10 „

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m. 10.30 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars 1.30 p.m. and 12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.00 „ to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes
10.30 „ to 11.00 a.m.... „ 10 „
11.30 „ to 12.00 noon „ 15 „
12.00 noon to 12.30 p.m. „ 10 „
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. „ 15 „
2.00 „ to 5.30 „ ... „ 15 „
5.30 „ to 6.00 „ ... „ 10 „
6.00 „ to 7.00 „ ... „ 15 „
7.00 „ to 8.00 „ ... „ 10 „

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8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m., and 11.45 p.m.

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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
[70

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations			No. 5 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	..	dep.	7 30		8.35		6.30			
SHEK LUNG	..	dep.	9.45		1.17		4.50			
Shum Chun	..	arr.	10.25		2.00		5.40			
		dep.	10.30		4.30		6.45			
Sheung Shui	..	dep.	—	8.06	4.50	11.53	—	3.00	5.13	6.30
Fanling	..	dep.	—	8.12	4.57	11.59	—	3.07	5.24	6.38
Taipo Market	..	dep.	—	8.17	5.03	12.07	—	3.11	5.29	6.50
Taipo	..	dep.	—	8.22	5.04	12.09	—	3.22	5.43	6.40
Shatin	..	dep.	—	8.37	5.00	12.19	—	3.27	5.58	6.44
Yaumati	..	dep.	—	8.44	5.16	12.24	—	3.40	6.05	6.56
Hunghom	..	dep.	—	8.56	5.29	12.36	—	3.52	6.16	7.07
KOWLOON	..	arr.	—	9.06	5.38	12.43	—	3.58	6.22	—
		arr.	11.10	9.06	5.38	12.43	7.23	4.01	6.22	7.16

UP TRAINS.

Stations			No. 2 Local. a.m.	No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 16 Local. p.m.	No. 18 Through Express. p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	No. 22 Local. p.m.
Last Ferry leave	..	H.K.	6.35	7.48	8.03	10.16	1.06	2.45	5.03	6.05
KOWLOON	..	dep.	6.50	8.03	8.20	10.32	1.16	3.00	5.19	6.16
Hunghom	..	dep.	6.54	—	8.25	10.37	1.22	—	5.22	6.22
Yaumati	..	dep.	7.01	—	8.32	10.43	1.28	—	5.28	6.28
Shatin	..	dep.	7.13	—	9.45	10.57	1.40	—	5.41	6.40
Taipo	..	dep.	7.20	—	9.58	11.10	1.53	—	5.54	6.53
Taipo Market	..	dep.	7.31	—	10.06	11.14	1.57	—	5.58	6.57
Fanling	..	dep.	7.41	—	10.17	11.24	2.07	—	6.07	6.08
Sheungshui	..	dep.	7.46	—	10.21	11.28	2.11	—	6.11	6.10
Shum Chun	..	arr.	7.50	8.45	10.26	11.33	2.16	3.40	6.16	6.15
		dep.	—	8.54	10.50	—	—	5.46	—	—
SHEK LUNG	..	dep.	—	10.40	2.16	—	—	5.50	—	—
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	..	arr.	—	11.50	3.10	—	—	6.40	—	—

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the arrics mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.30	12.00	2.20	Shataukok	dep.	10 20	1.05	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.25	12.55	3.15	Fanling	arr.	11 15	2.00	5 55

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager
[53

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Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet.	350 feet.	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 „	53 „	83 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	26 „	24 „	34 „

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 40 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

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Max. Breadth of Ship taken	56 „	66 „	98 „
Max. Draft of Ship taken	22 „	26	30 „

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Breadth at Entrance on bottom	56 „ „
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Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

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BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.
TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangement for Families on Application to:

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THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,
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The coming Sea-side resort of South China.

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The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services and the leading American Business concerns.

THE HOTEL COMPANY have recently extended their cold storage plant and instituted motor transportation, are specialising in outside catering such as banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations, furnishings and music.

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Situated on the British Concession, Shameen.

The only European Hotel in Canton.

Guides and Chairs provided.

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THE "FAMOUS PLAYERS" FINE PRODUCTION

THE DAUGHTER OF MACGREGOR

NEARLY A DESERTER

etc, etc.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

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CHINESE BUSINESS.

FINE BANKING OPPORTUNITIES IN CHINA.

In the course of an interesting article which appeared lately in the New York Magazine of Wall Street, Mr. Orin De Motte Walker, late manager of the International Banking Corporation in Peking, said:

The kind of an American bank which is wanted in the Far East and in China in particular is one which engages in commercial business; which believes in direct business, which wants Chinese business and will cultivate the Chinese; which will make silver and exchange speculation secondary to legitimate trade transactions and will be prepared to finance American trade; which will give American business fair credit reports and not discriminate against it; which will compete with the other banks, and make loans upon the same terms and collateral; which is courteous and obliging to clients; which will do business upon a business basis; which is American in spirit and above all American in personnel and in policy. An American bank operated upon this plan will have no competition in China. In considering direct Chinese business the moral hazard must not be overlooked, but there is probably no country in the world where the moral risk is lower. It is a custom of the country that on Chinese New Year every obligation and debt must be paid, and no Chinese firm or individual will spare any effort, even to calling upon the members of his clan to raise the necessary funds to liquidate his indebtedness.

It is strange but true, that none of the foreign banks in China have ever seriously undertaken to cultivate the Chinese or their business. There are not many American bankers who can speak Chinese fluently enough to attempt it, and there is no doubt that in developing banking among them a knowledge of the language would be a tremendous asset, for it would enable the American manager to get in personal and direct touch with Chinese customers and secure their confidence and co-operation, two most essential elements in developing business in China. To this fact more than any other the writer attributes his success in securing Chinese business. In addition to the service which an American commercial bank could render to American and Chinese trade, there is the whole field of Chinese industrial development. This field has not been touched by banks in China. It is true that there are difficulties in entering this field, but they are not insurmountable. Our treaty with China prevents the holding of real estate by foreigners, which shuts out the taking of mortgages as security. There are several ways around this difficulty which will enable a bank to enter this field with absolute security and commensurate profit. The Japanese and French have circumvented the impasse, the one by securing a special charter for a banking corporation from the Chinese Government and the other by a special grant or privilege.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN AFTER THE WAR.

The general question of the position of women workers after the war has just been considered at an unofficial conference between leading trade union women and employers of labour arranged by the National Alliance of Employers and Employed, the Right Hon. Frederick Huth Jackson, P.C., being in the chair (says *The Financier*).

The first question discussed was whether the one and three-quarter million women who, in addition to the three million in industry before the war, now compose the women's industrial army could be retained in industry after the war. It was pointed out that there was to be first considered the pledge of the Government to the trades unions that the men should all go back to their old jobs and that pre-war conditions should be reinstituted in industry. There was also the extreme difficulty of the conversion of the factories from the production of raw materials to the needs of peace, and there was the further problem of the obtaining of the necessary raw material so that there should be no break in the work. It was felt that the terms of peace would have an important bearing on the question. It was also anticipated that the rate of demobilisation would be an important factor. Demobilisation proceeding at the rate of 50,000 a week (a very high figure, seeing that four-fifths of the soldiers would have to be brought from abroad) would take two and a half years at the least. It was realised that the Government must be compelled to fulfil its pledges to the trades unions, but this was seen to in no way apply to new industries, such as the dyeing industry, which has been created during the war, or to the extension of old industries that have led to the employment of an increased number of workers as compared to the pre-war figures.

The general opinion was expressed that that while there would be a temporary period of dislocation, during which time the whole community would have to be patient and work on a give-and-take basis, there was little doubt that there would ultimately be work for all, and the whole of the women at present in industry could be retained. The possibility of a minimum wage was discussed and the meeting was unanimous that such a thing was advisable, and that it should be based on a reasonable standard of life, but would have to vary in different areas. It was also agreed that during the period of demobilisation it would be better to institute a system of part-time work, so that the whole of the workpeople should be employed for part of the day or part of the week, rather than that some should be employed full time and the rest turned out on the unemployment market. It was anticipated that this period would be only temporary, and ultimately all would be reabsorbed. Dissatisfaction was expressed at the delay in the production of definite and co-ordinated plans by the Government, and the conference adjourned, agreeing to meet again either to consider the Government's demobilisation proposals or, failing that, to formulate its own on the nearer approach of peace.

DEMOBILISATION AT A GLANCE.

CIVIL SERVICE FOR OFFICERS.

Dr. Addison summarised in Parliament demobilisation arrangements for Service men and munitioners. The following are the points in brief:

OUT OF WORK PAY.

Munitioners working for patriotic reasons urged to go home, not to displace workers needing the wages.

Pending a Government scheme of unemployment insurance with contributions from workers, out of work benefit will be paid 24s. for men, 20s. for women, with 6s. for first child under 15, and 3s. for others; 12s. for boys 15-18, and 10s. for girls. Not more than 13 weeks in half a year will be paid at a stretch, but for soldiers 26 weeks in a year.

To partly disabled men the above will be additional to pension.

Juveniles getting it will have to go to classes.

Workers cannot get it as well as unemployment insurance and trade union benefits.

SETTING TROOPS FREE.

The earliest men to be discharged will be the demobilisers (e.g., employment exchange officials), "key" and pivotal employers and workers, "slip" men who have their old or promised jobs waiting, and in each of the priority groups of trades now being prepared the first released will be husbands and men long at the front.

Abroad they will be sorted into parties for concentration camps to feed dispersal areas at home. Here they will stop only a few hours before going to their own homes, with 28 days' furlough, pay, rations, separation allowances, before final demobilisation.

Special facilities are ready for land settlement, small holdings, allotments.

Younger apprentices who enlisted before indentures were out get State aid, but the employer must pay between a half and two-thirds of standard pay plus bonus. If the boy needs whole-time training he may get 27s. 6d. maintenance for not more than 40 weeks.

FOR OFFICERS.

For a year permanent Civil Service jobs are reserved for ex-officers and qualified soldiers, but not excluding candidates with special qualifications or unfit men now temporarily employed and recommended by merit.

Help in fees and maintenance for completing education and training for callings.

Help to send families of men from overseas back.

Help to officers unable to meet rent, mortgages, instalments, insurance, taxes, and fees.

Help to buy stock or shop fittings, especially for one-man business" men.

RELEASE OF MATERIALS.

Foreign ores will be imported as largely as before war, and iron and steel will be released forthwith. Maximum steel prices fixed, possibly with Government aid.

Of other metals, some can be released now, and nearly all in six months, but no one must get more than his share, and no hoarding.

In textiles and leather there will be dislocation in the change-over. Wood is being bought abroad, but felling at home must go on for some time.

War material worth between 400 and 500 millions is left in the hands of the Government and will be devoted to civil purposes.

The official mechanism for placing officers in civil employment is the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour, under the direction of Mr. T. C. Horne McCall. Officers can be found positions if they are qualified, or can be trained for positions. At present 2,000 officers are being trained.

BULGARIA'S LAST RULER.

INTERVIEW WITH KING BORIS.

King Boris III., the last Monarch of Bulgaria, completed by his accession to the Throne the trinity of young Balkan rulers (writes a correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Sofia). The Prince Regent of Servia, King Alexander of Greece, and he are all of them in their twenties.

In the little Royal Palace that stands in the middle of the Bulgarian capital I was received recently in audience by the young King. He makes a very agreeable personal impression. There was an attractive mingling in his manner of an unassumed and quiet dignity with the keenness and lively interest which one would expect to find in any normal young man of twenty-four. For nearly an hour King Boris talked of many things connected with the war from a soldier's point of view. He spoke in French, but dropped now and then into a few sentences of English, which seemed to come to him easily enough. He spoke much and with admiration about the British aeroplanes out here. "I have several times had excellent opportunity of appreciating their efficiency in bomb dropping," he said; "we used to see the British machines coming towards us on the Vardar, where you had the mastery of the air, looking like a flock of great herons passing over in the spring, and we always knew that we were in for a *mauvais quatre d'heure*."

King Boris went on to talk about tanks, and finally expressed the hope that we were drawing near to the end of the whole war. I asked his Majesty whether there was anything that I might convey to the British public as an indication of his point of view as to the future of Bulgaria. The King replied with deliberation. "Great Britain has always been well disposed towards Bulgaria," he answered; "Gladstone was one of the first to raise the question of the emancipation of the Bulgar people. Here we have always counted Great Britain among the liberators of Bulgaria. The sympathies which the Bulgarian nation has felt and will continue to feel for the English people, as you have been able to witness during your visit here, could not but be shared by its Sovereign."

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG SHIELD.

ROYAL ENGINEERS, 2; STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS, 1.

The second replay in the first round of the competition for the above Shield took place on the Club ground Happy Valley, yesterday.

Both sides were at full strength, and the game from start to finish was full of interest and excitement. The Engineers led off with a rush, and forced a corner, but gained nothing by it, the ball being immediately returned to their own half. Midfield play followed for a short time, but the Sappers broke away, and a fine combined movement by the forwards resulted in Glenny, the Staff goalkeeper, being called upon to save a particularly hard shot. Play was then transferred to the Sappers' half, and Brown made a good attempt to open the score, but his shot passed over the bar. Following this, the Staff forward line made another attempt, Street being knocked over when he had the goal at his mercy.

At the other end Pascall was very dangerous, Wain giving a corner to save the situation. Nothing resulted from the kick, Glenny saving and punting the leather to the half-way line. Street by a bit of tricky footwork beat Charters, and gave Ellarby a fine pass, which he used to best advantage, testing Heath with a hard drive. This, however, the goalkeeper saved by fisting out, only to give Ellarby another chance, but the ball missed the upright by a few inches. Jarvis opened the scoring for the Sappers, beating Glenny with a high shot. This success spurred them on to greater efforts, and up to the interval they had all the play, Glenny having quite a warm time. After the interval the Sappers kept up their bustling tactics, Charters scoring their second goal, with a shot that hit the upright and bounced into the net. With two goals against them, the Staff made many determined rushes, from one of which Brown scored, after Street had given him the ball from a pass from Kirby. Great excitement followed from the kick-off, Heath being obliged to run out to save. A fierce struggle in his goalmouth followed, Lawrence eventually clearing when a goal seemed imminent.

After this the Sappers took charge of the game, and Pascall on more than one occasion proved very dangerous, his beautiful centres from the left wing causing great excitement in front of the Staff's goal. It was no doubt the fine defence of Whin and Scouler, and the good tackling of the centre-half, that prevented a further increase in the Sappers' lead. Halfway through the second-half Charters retired injured, but he soon recovered and took up his position at centre-half. Just before the conclusion of the game each goal was visited in turn, and many narrow escapes resulted, but no further score was added, the game ending in a well fought out victory for the Royal Engineers by 2 goals to 1.

THE MISSING "KUMCHOW."

LONG OVERDUE AT COLOMBO FROM RANGOON.

The *Times of Ceylon* of December 20th, states:—There is considerable anxiety in Colombo, especially in shipping circles, over the non-arrival of the *Kumchow*, which is eight days overdue. This vessel left Rangoon for Colombo on the 4th and soon after her departure from that port a cyclone was reported in the Bay of Bengal and there is no news of her yet. A naval authority seems to think that she probably broke her propeller and has drifted. Another authority is inclined to believe she was caught in the cyclone and very probably broke her shaft or lost her rudder and has drifted; this is also the general belief in shipping circles. The *Kumchow* left Rangoon with a cargo mostly of timber and about 150 tons of pig-lead. The exact amount of her cargo is unascertainable at the present moment. The vessel is an old one having been built in 1891. She was thoroughly seaworthy and a pretty fast ship too. She has called frequently in Colombo. She was in command of the popular skipper, Capt. J. A. Martin, and had been taken over by Government.

The cargo of timber was being conveyed to Basra and the pig-lead was for the Colombo Commercial Co.

Mr. R. H. Smyth of Messrs. Hull, Blyth & Company, the agents, also thought the *Kumchow* must have been caught in the cyclone and lost her rudder or her shaft and has drifted. He recalled that years ago this happened to the *Glenlie* which was traced a fortnight afterwards. Since the *Kumchow* was on Government work it is believed that she carried no passengers. Mrs. Martin, wife of Captain Martin, skipper of the boat, and their daughter have been in Colombo for some days past now eagerly awaiting for news of the overdue boat. They came over to Colombo from Darjeeling and were to leave Colombo last week for England, but owing to the non-arrival of the *Kumchow* they have been detained in Colombo. The missing vessel is of 2,290 tons and was registered at Hongkong.

WEDDING AT THE UNION CHURCH

MR. P. S. CASSIDY AND MISS M. J. RODGER.

The wedding of Mr. Philip Stanley Cassidy, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and Miss Margaret Johnson Rodger, daughter of Mr. A. Rodger, of the China Sugar Refinery, was celebrated at the Union Church yesterday afternoon.

The bride, who was given in marriage by Mr. T. E. Pearce, her father being in Scotland, was handsomely gowned in *crepe fusson* trimmed with white embroidery and pearl and silver lace, and carried a bouquet of white roses. She was attended by her sister, Miss Dorothy Rodger, and by Miss Margaret Stabb, as bridesmaids, who wore dresses of pale blue crepe, trimmed with brown fur, and nigger brown velvet, and pale blue hats with white flowers. The bridegroom was accompanied by Mr. H. R. Northey as best man.

The Church had been very tastefully decorated with white flowers, and there was a large gathering of the friends of the contracting parties. The service, which was choral, was conducted by the Rev. T. W. Pearce and the Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie, the hymns sung being "Lead us, Heavenly Father, Lead us," and "O Perfect Love."

Subsequently a reception was held at "Kingsclere." Major Macdonald proposed the toast of Mr. and Mrs. Cassidy and Mr. Cassidy, replied and, in turn, proposed the toast of the bridesmaids. Mr. H. R. Northey replied on their behalf. Mr. T. E. Pearce also made a short speech as the acting representative of the bride's father. There was dancing and a very pleasant afternoon was spent, the newly married couple leaving at 5 p.m. for their honeymoon with the best wishes of all present for a happy future.

Among those present were: Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Mrs. Holyoak and the Misses Holyoak, Mr. N. J. Stabb, O.B.E., and Mrs. Stabb, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Pearce, Mrs. Jenkin, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rodger, Surgeon-General and Mrs. Dreaper, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. R. Sutherland, Major Macdonald and Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. A. R. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Sim, Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ritchie, Dr. and Mrs. C. Forsyth, Dr. and Mrs. C. W. McKenny, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Thursfield, Mr. and Miss Woodcock, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. A. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. S. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. T. Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. N. Bevington, Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Hodgson, the Misses Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. L. Dowbiggin, Mrs. Ormiston and Miss Angel Ormiston, Mr. and Mrs. Davison, and Mr. G. P. Lammert.

THE FRANCE FUND.

The Bishop of Victoria and the Harbour Master beg to acknowledge gratefully the following further donations sent to them up to the present time for the above fund:

Already acknowledged	$5,180 and £62
Less acknowledged twice...	250
	$4,930 and £62
A friend	50
U.P. for N.C.B.	20
Mr. J. D. Danby	20
Capt. T. P. Hall	30
Mr. A. E. Crapnell	25
Capt. Valentine, s.s. *Sui Tai*	10
Mr. G. H. Thomas	25
Capt. Brown	10
Messrs. Gibb, Livingston Co.	100
Mr. D. Macdonald	100
Mr. Henry Sykes	25
Capt. Page	100
"Dunk"	5
Mr. J. G. Thorburn	20
Mr. H. E. Pollock	200
Total	$5,670 and £62

ADMIRAL JELLICOE'S TRIBUTE TO THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, speaking at Manchester recently, said that by reason of the sea-power handed down to us by our fore-fathers, the communications had been kept open. Let us hope, therefore, that there would be no whittling away in the future of the sea-power, for it was absolutely vital to our existence. The difficulty of keeping the communications open was due to the methods of submarine warfare adopted by the enemy which were opposed to all the tenets of international law and to the dictates of humanity. (Hear, hear.) "I am not at all surprised," continued his lordship, "that British seamen of the Mercantile Marine refuse to have any dealings with the Germans after the war." (Loud cheers.) If it had not been for the officers and men of the Mercantile Marine, who had faced unheard-of dangers with calm courage, we should never have been able to win the war. When the Germans set out on their submarine campaign they thought to break the moral of the British sailor, but everyone knew how they had failed.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

CONFERMENT OF HONORARY DEGREES.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS

A large and representative gathering was present yesterday evening at the Hongkong University, when the Third Congregation was held for the conferring of Degrees.

Prior to the conferment, tea was served to those present, while the Band of the 19th Infantry discoursed excellent music.

The Congregation opened with a procession of the Court, in the robes, into the large hall. The order of the procession was as follows:

H.E. the Pro-Chancellor (Hon. Mr C. Severn).

The Mace Bearer (Mr I Day)

The Pro-Vice-Chancellor (Dr G. P Jordan) and the Treasurer

The Dean, Medical Faculty (Dr. Earle) and The Dean, Engineering Faculty (Prof C. A. Middleton Smith).

The Dean, Arts Faculty (Prof J. D. Wright) and the Registrar (Prof. Hinton).

Hon Dr. Lim Boon Keng.

H H Sir William Rees Davies and H.E. Major-General Ventris

Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher and Right Rev. Bishop of Victoria.

Hon. Mr. Mcl. Messer and Hon. Mr W. Chatham.

Hon Mr E. R Hallifax and Hon Mr E. D. C. Wolfe.

Hon Mr R. E. Pollock and Hon. Mr. E. H Sharp

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak and Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

Hon. Mr. Ho Fook and Hon. Mr Lau Chu Pak.

Mr. Chan Kai Ming and Mr. Ho Kom Tong.

Mr. E. A. Irving and Mr. Chiu Yu Tin.

Sir Bosman Wei Yuk and Sir Ellis Kadoorie.

Mr. Chau Siu Ki and Mr. W. Ross Thomson.

Mr. Ng Hon Tsz and Mr. Tso Sin Wun.

Prof A. G. Warren and Mr. Ho Kwong.

Mr. D. K. Sethna and Dr. C. Forsyth.

Dr. W. V. M. Koch and Mr. Lai Chi Hsi.

Mr. Au Tai Tin and Mr. K. Benyshay.

Prof. W. Brown and Mr. W. P. C. Trafford.

Mr. F. M. H. Holman and Mr E. J. Sorman.

Dr. T. F. Keyt and Mr. E. A. M. Williams.

Dr Lindsay Woods and Rev. C. B. Shannu.

Mr R. Ponsonby Fane and Mr. G. E. Marley.

Rev. Dr. T. W. Pearce and Dr. G. M. Harston.

Mr F A. Redmond and Dr. Heanley.

Dr C. W. McKenny and Dr. Balem

After H.E. had declared the Congregation opened, the University Anthem was played by the band.

His Excellency then read the following telegram from the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Charles Eliot, "Best wishes University on occasion of Degree Day and especially to students who are graduating." (Applause).

THE PRO-CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

Dr. Jordan, the Pro Vice-Chancellor, said that they had assembled together that afternoon on the occasion of the third Congregation of the Hongkong University, a Congregation which must be considered as remarkable from the extraordinary coincidence which had led to the absence of the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor of the University. It was probably unparralleled in the history of any University that the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor should be both absent on Congregation Day. It was owing to unforseen and unfortunate circumstances. They missed His Excellency the Chancellor who had always conferred his gracious and dignified presence on those proceedings. Secondly, they missed the remarkable personality of their Vice Chancellor, Sir Charles Eliot, a born linguist, a keen observer and a great scholar of profound knowledge. They were accustomed at their Congregations to listen to the words of wisdom which fell from his lips, enraptured at what he said. He was sure they would all regret very much if it transpired that they were not going to have another opportunity of hearing him speak from that chair. (Applause.) Now that the great world war had ceased and nations were beginning to sheath the sword, now that the great principle of right over might had been firmly established, they naturally began to think of other more pacific arts in the culture, development and progress of the nation. They were conscious of the important position Hongkong had in the Far East and they were equally conscious of the fact that that position had been acquired, as a consequence of the great shipping trade which constituted the life blood of the Colony. But he ventured to think that there were many who did not look behind this and see what had led to that great trade and what constituted the prop upon which such a trade was built up. They must remember that there was such a thing as engineering science which had given them the knowledge wherewith to build and repair their great ships and render them again ready for use after long voyages. They must also remember that medical science had played no small part in the development of the Colony. It was the members of the medical profession who had done such splendid work in days gone by in fighting the malaria which existed in the Colony in its early days and which had made large tracts of land uninhabitable. Had engineering science not given them their great wharves, docks, land reclamations, etc., and had medical science not given them healthy tracts of land upon which to build and live, Hongkong would never have attained the remarkable position which she now held. But having obtained all these advantages commerce would continue to spread from Hongkong. They must not forget, however, that commerce had to go hand in hand with education in order that the nation might benefit from commerce and avoid its evils. (Applause.) H.E. the Vice-Chancellor, in the opening ceremony of the first Congregation, alluded to the responsibility they all owed to China and also referred to the establishment of the University of Hongkong as another indication of our desire to promote the welfare of China and her people. (Applause). Those were their ideals. They looked for their students from north and south and they wanted their Chinese friends to look upon the Hongkong University as representing those ideals, to understand that it was established for their benefit and for the enlightment of their country. There must be a very considerable expansion of the whole University staff. If they were to fulfill their place in the Colony, if they were to justify the existence of the University, if they were to help in the welfare of China and her people by education on the one hand and commerce on the other, then they must provide for the expansions of the few Faculties existing. Thanks to the generosity of some of their Chinese friends they had been able to achieve something. But greater efforts still were needed and they must be made. If they failed to progress with the progress of commerce they would be supplanted by others in the progressive nations. Large and important additions would have to be made in the Faculty of Engineering in order to meet the requirements of the future. The Faculty of Medicine was just emerging from chaos into order but more remained to be done. The Faculty of Arts equally required to train teachers who would go to the great Republic of China and there form Higher Grade schools and technical institutions. (Applause). In this connection they must ask for unity. They desired to ask His Excellency to use his influence on their behalf. He did not need to go into details to show that the contribution from the Hongkong Government should be largely increased. (Applause). He sincerely hoped and trusted that His Excellency would, when the time came for any peace offering, cause a large part to be diverted to the first British University in the Far East (Cheers), thus enabling them to wield that influence to which. His Excellency the Chancellor had alluded at the first Congregation meeting, through which they could assist their neighbours in the enormous development of their country and instill into those who came under their care those grand principles of right and fair play for which, during the last four years of the war, so many thousands of their countrymen had paid with the supreme sacrifice of their lives. (Applause).

DR. LIM BOON KENG.

The degree of Doctor of Laws (*honoris causa*) was then conferred upon Dr. Lim Boon Keng. In introducing him the Pro-Vice-Chancellor remarked that if it was asked who was the most popular Chinese gentleman in the Straits, he thought the answer would be with one accord, the Hon. Dr. Lim Boon Keng. Dr. Lim Boon Keng started as a Queen's Scholar from the Straits and went to Edinburgh where he took the degree in due course in the Faculty of Medicine. Shortly after that he was appointed research scholar in the University of Cambridge. He carried on remarkable researches and one of his important articles was accepted by the Royal Society at home. Again he was appointed a representative of China at the great Sanitary Conference which was held in Rome many years ago and on that occasion he had the honour of receiving from H.M. the King of Italy the Commandato of the Crown of Italy. Coming to more recent years they found that Dr. Lim Boon Keng had been for a long period a member of the Legislative Council of Singapore. He joined that Council in 1895 and had been a member for three consecutive terms. After a short lapse he was again nominated. He had done great service in inspiring the loyalty of the Straits Chinese and had greatly helped in influencing Chinese banks to subscribe largely to War Loans in the Straits. (Applause.) In 1918 he received at the hands of the Chinese Government the third class of the Kiang Ho decoration which was a very high honour. He had great pleasure in asking His Excellency to confer on him the degree of Doctor of Laws. (Applause.)

SIR PATRICK MANSON.

A similar degree was conferred upon Sir Patrick Manson, *in absentio*. The Pro-Vice-Chancellor said they all regretted that, owing to advancing years, Sir Patrick Manson was unable to be present there that afternoon, but he was sure that his heart would be with them on an occasion like the present. Older residents would remember Sir Patrick's connection with the Colony. He founded the College of Medicine which was the foundation on which this University was established and he had done yeoman service in helping the institution. Sir Patrick formulated the wonderful theory of malaria, which was eventually confirmed and verified by Sir Ronald Ross, and he had been justly called the father of Tropical medicine. He had carried his researches into different tropical diseases and eventually into the periodicity of Filavia which was now well established and for which he received honours on all sides from Home. He received the degree of LL.D, from Aberdeen, his *Alma Mater*, and an honorary degree from Oxford and from other Universities. When he finally retired from this Colony after years of most valuable labour, he went to London where subsequently he was appointed advisor to the Colonial Office and received the honour of a G.C.M.G..

The other graduates who received degrees were:

FACULTY OF MEDICINE, DEGREE OF MB., B.S.

Ma Chiu Ki, Ong Huck Chye, Woo Loy Kung

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, DEGREE OF B.S. (ENGINEERING).

Un Po, Lim Bang Ian, Wang Zung Ou, Siu Ho Ming, Li Chi Chang, Chao Ming Hsin, Yen Shiu Tung, Tay Gan Tin, Lee Boon Hock, Cheah Tiang Im, Cheah Sin Bee, Yao Kwong Yu, Liu Chin Hua, Wang Zung Kwei, Suik Yung Cheng.

FACULTY OF ARTS, B.A.

Lo Hin Shing, Cheung Sun Wing, Chi Chia Hsueh, Ma Tsung Cheong, Tse Gee Chun.

His Excellency shook hands with each of the graduates, who were loudly cheered by those present. Some of the graduates were absent, and the Deans of the respective Faculties, who presented the students, asked His Excellency to confer their degrees *in absentio*.

INSPIRING SPEECH BY DR. LIM BOON KENG.

After the conferring of degrees Dr. Lim Boon Keng, who was greeted with a loud burst of applause, addressed those present.

He said that he found it extremely difficult to find words to express the feeling of gratitude he had for the honour which the University had conferred on him. He appreciated the honour all the more because it came from a British source, from a great centre of British influence, tending to give the Chinese people and the Chinese nation the greatest gift at the disposal of the British nation.

It was the hand of goodwill and friendship extended to a great and ancient nation. As he perceived the shield of his *Alma Mater* he found two words, two phrases, that shone forth like great lights, two phrases that went to the very basis of their culture, which formed the very subject of the great discussions of the wise men who had assembled to-day to consider the peace terms to be imposed upon the barbarous Huns. They had heard the very apt Latin translation of those two Chinese words—*Sapientia et virtus*. Perhaps many students would not realise the meaning of *Sapientia*. The word had changed a great deal in the course of ages. There was the Chinese phrase which was translated as Illustrious Virtue. But illustrious virtue seemed to him a very learned and ponderous phrase. What did it mean? It was simply wisdom applied to the necessities of life. In that Chinese phrase they had the basis of modern science, the investigation of things. But science, by itself, did not suffice to maintain too much civilisation as they had seen how science, when detached from *sapientia*, from wisdom, as the ancients translated it, developed into German militarism. And so this University, standing at the very doors of China, had a great message and a great duty to fulfill. It had been said that it was difficult for the University in Hongkong to discharge the function of a proper educational centre for the regeneration of the Chinese people. He did not concur with that view. He thought that a great deal could be achieved by a University such as theirs before the Chinese would be ready to have a proper University of their own, because, after all, the University should not only be a factory in which they turned out machines, or merely professional experts. The University must inculcate something more than mere professional skill. It must influence in its graduates a complete view of life, not only a knowledge of life, but, what was better, it must be an inspiration to live the noblest life that mankind had known. (Applause). He therefore thought it was very auspicious that the authorities had chosen these two words from the Confucian classics to be the motto and the guide of all the succeeding rulers of that great centre of learning, because he found in a recent discussion as to the great problems that would arise in the future between Capital and Labour in different parts of Europe and the world, a paper by the Bishop of Birmingham in which he said that it was curious to find that they discovered in the works of Confucius an ideal that was worthy of the consideration of the twentieth century. That ideal was expressed in a few words by Confucius: "If you wish to establish yourself seek to establish others." The principle of that was a man of education must complete his education for himself in every respect, training all the faculties that he had been endowed with, not merely having book knowledge, not only a knowledge of his own profession, but knowledge to put all the senses and faculties to their best use that the eye might appreciate beauty, that the ears might understand harmony and so forth. The individual then became as it were *en rapport* with knowledge, but that was not the whole importance of education. The education that was completely conceived to the perfection of the individual must not be for the gratification of self but for the protection, the care and the happiness of the country. But that was only one unit in the social organism, and, therefore, that same teaching that led an individual to seek enlightenment for himself, urged him in that spirit, properly to cultivate his understanding, that the refinement, that culture, love of the beautiful of harmony, should be extended to the family and from the family to the State and, after benefiting the State, should be extended on through the whole of the human family; such, as no doubt everyone was aware, must be the programme before their University. He had heard the Pro-Vice-Chancellor speaking in feeling terms when appealing to His Excellency for further funds for the purposes of that great centre of learning. He ventured if he might, as a visitor and a stranger from a neighbouring Colony, offer some criticisms of some views as to the position of the Hongkong University to-day. He felt justified, being now a graduate of the University, in saying a few words. To his mind that University should not, and should never be, in want of the necessary fund. (Applause). The Government of this Colony must not look upon the Hongkong University as merely a little colonial concern. (Applause). If he might be bold he might compare the University with what might be called a great lighthouse in the darkest age of Asia. China was now in chaos and in darkness. The British Empire had placed a great lighthouse in Hongkong and said that was our British Gift. Surely the British Empire and the British Colonies should see that that lighthouse was properly lighted. (Applause). Surely the British Empire, which had sacrificed all its best manhood for the defence of liberty would not be found wanting in such a small and trivial cause. He hoped His Excellency would pardon him if he asked him and all the members of the Civil Service of the Colony to look upon the University as the great lighthouse of the British Empire in the Far East. It was a light house that was not built of material things, but of a great permanency, as it was a lighthouse to light up the whole of mankind. Regarded as a British University, regarded as the greatest gift of the British nation, he was sure the British Colonies and the British Empire would respond to any reasonable appeal made by the Hongkong Government. Many thoughts came to one on such an occasion as that but he was afraid that perhaps he had spoken already too long and the only remaining thing for him to wish was that if the University was to help China, the graduates, the students, should not forget that they were Chinese. He thought he need not justify his position as a British subject, as a lover of the ideals of the British nation, as a loyal and humble member of the British Empire, but at the same time from what he had learn of psychology and human history and especially from the reading of the ancient classics of China he found that a man was a better and loyal subject when he did not forget the source from which he had sprung. (Applause.) The French Canadians were not ashamed of their nationality. The Boers were not ashamed of their Dutch origin, and the Welsh were proud of their Cymric origin and who dared to question the Scots—(laughter)—as to the place from which they came?.

And so he thought the Chinese had no need to be ashamed of the fact that they were of the Chinese race and for that reason he believed that the Chinese, either British subjects or others, who came to them from the great Republic of China would be better citizens if they conserved all that was beautiful, all that was good, and all that was wise in the old traditions of ancient China, because it was only then that they came to get the true spirit of British democracy, the great ideals of justice and law and things which the English were attached to, and combined with that a reverence for the aged, for that order and that law which was so conspicuous in the Chinese institions. Then they would be able to go back amongst their people and, the Chinese would excuse him for saying so—relieve the Chinese nation of that terrible paralysis of their senses, and almost of the mind. When that paralysis was removed they would see new cities; not the cities of to-day; but beautiful, clean, healthy cities, which they knew were the ancient cities of China.

His Excellency then declared the Congregation closed and the procession reformed, His Excellency leading, and passed out of the hall.

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THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following GOODS at present in the custody of the above-named Company will be sold after fourteen (14) days from date hereof, unless same are previously taken delivery of and the charges due in respect thereof paid :—

No Mark—2 Cases Feathers stored in West Point Godowns October 1st, 1913, in the name of KWONG SHING WO under Lot 3445.

No Mark—51 Bags Manure stored in West Point Godowns October 1st, 1913, in the name of LEE WAH under Lot 3629.

No Mark—180 Bags Antimony stored in West Point Godowns July 26th, 1916, in the name of HING KEE under Lot 885.

W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

Hongkong, January 11th, 1919. [217

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in TIENTSIN, up to and for the sum of $5,000,000 current in Tientsin, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on JANUARY 17TH, 1919.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the Tenderer to the credit of an account with the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Tientsin, so as to be available on JANUARY 18TH, 1919.

Persons tendering to state alternatively

(a) The amount of Hongkong currency payable in Hongkong on JANUARY 18TH, 1919, required for each $1,000 Tientsin currency and/or

(b) The amount of Dollars current in Tientsin per £100 for Telegraphic Transfer on the Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, etc."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

"Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills)."

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporated capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, A.P.D.

F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt.-Col.
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.

His Majesty's Treasury Office.
Hongkong, January 16th, 1919. [218

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of MR. DUNCAN CLARK in our Firm CEASED on January 14th, 1919.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, January 15th, 1919. [213

NOTICE.

H. STEPHENS AND COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Business carried on by me the Undersigned at Nos. 16 to 22, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, under the style or Firm name of H. STEPHENS AND COMPANY was as from and after the 1st November, 1918, taken over and acquired by H. STEPHENS AND COMPANY, LTD., free from all Debts and other liabilities.

All Creditors and others are hereby requested to send in their Claims to me on or before the 28th February, 1919.

Dated this 14th day of January, 1919.

H. STEPHENS.
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NOTICE.

WE HAVE from the 1st day of November, 1918, taken over and acquired from MR. HERBERT STEPHENS the Business hitherto carried on by him at Nos. 16 to 22, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, under the style or Firm name of H. STEPHENS AND COMPANY and we shall continue to carry on the said Business of Importers and Exporters and General Merchants and Commission Agents under the style of H. STEPHENS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

Dated this 14th day of January, 1919.

For and on behalf of the Directors,
HERBERT STEPHENS,
Managing Director.
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NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY will be held at the CITY HALL, on TUESDAY, JAN. 21ST, at 12 NOON.

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VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

OPEN BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE ANNUAL OPEN BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP of the Colony held under the auspices of the Victoria Recreation Club.

Entries on JANUARY 22ND, and are to be accompanied by Entrance fee of $2.

The number of points to be played and other arrangements will be decided at a Meeting of the Competitors.

V.R.C.
Hon. Secretary.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,
will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, JANUARY 21ST, 1919,
at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central,
SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURES AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

TERMS—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, January 15th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

HAVING been favoured with instructions from Mr. J. P. SETNA,
will sell at his Residence,
No. 6, Gordon Terrace, Hanoi Road,
KOWLOON.
On MONDAY, JANUARY 20TH, 1919,
at 2 3/4 P.M.
THE WHOLE OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,
Comprising :—
Drawing Room Suite, Brass and Iron Bedsteads Dining Table, Chairs, Sideboard, Couch, Mirror Wardrobes, Curtains, Chest of Drawers, Pictures, Ornaments, Crockery Ware, Cooking Utensils, and Sundries.

TERMS—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, January 15th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,
will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY (THURSDAY), JANUARY 16TH, 1919.
at 2.30 P.M.
at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central.
A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF CHINESE PORCELAINS AND CURIOS,
Comprising:—Kanghi, Kienlung, Towkong, Sung and Ming Dynasties, a collection of 5-coloured and 3-coloured Vases, Plates, and Bowls, Incense Burners, old Bronze figures and Ornaments, Snuff Bottles, Cristal Vases and Ornaments, Jadestones, Glass Beads, Peking Cloisonne, Blue and White Vases, Plates, and Bowls, Amber, Lacquered Screens, Panels, Old Chinese Engravings, and a long string of old and beautiful Curios.
Catalogue will be issued.
On View 15th January, from 2 P.M.
TERMS:—Cash on Delivery.

A. G. DA ROCHA.
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,
will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, JANUARY 18TH, 1919,
at 11 A.M.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WINES, SPIRITS, ALE AND STOUT,
40 cases Kirin Beer, pts. 60 cases Guinness Stout, Burke's qts. 55 Barrels California Claret. 10 cases Moet and Chandon Champagne, Blue label. 7 cases Vichy water, pts. 5 cases Nassau Beer. qts. 4 cases St. Lehon wines. 3 cases Japanese Sake. 16 cases Cawarra Hock.
9 cases Hennessy's 3-Star Brandy.
4 „ D. O. M. qts.
4 „ „ pts.
4 „ French Vermouth. Noilly Prot.
6 „ Gordon's Dry Gin. New York.
Bass Ale, French Vermouth, Amstel Beer, Whiskies, Brandies, etc. etc.
TERMS—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, January 7th, 1919. [156

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 20th day of January, 1919, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, of One Lot of CROWN LAND above Coombe Road in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements				Contents in Square feet	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			N.E.	S.W.	S.E.	N.W.		$	$
1	Rural Building Lot No. 143.	Above Coombe Road.	feet. 180	feet. 180	feet. 60	feet. 60	10,800	62	1,296

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WANTED.

ENGINEER for local works. Thorough shop training in mechanical engineering and experience in charge of steam plant essential.

Apply— "TECHNIC,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[209

WANTED.

QUALIFIED STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST, male preferred.

Apply by letter only stating salary required to—

W. S. BAILEY & Co., LTD.
[176

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE MALABON SUGAR CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE and TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th day of February, 1919.

SMITH, BELL & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Manila, P.I., 3rd January, 1919.
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HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH, 1919, at 12 o'clock, NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from JANUARY 27TH to FEBRUARY 11TH, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 7th, 1919. [173

THT WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERE in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29TH, 1919, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
General Agents for the
WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, January 13th, 1919. [205

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29TH, 1919, at 11.45 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the General Managers.
Hongkong, January 13th, 1919. [206

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29TH, 1919, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 13th, 1919. [207

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29TH, 1919, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 18th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th January, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, January 13th, 1919. [208

WANTED.

A LADY TEACHER capable of taking charge of the Shanghai Jewish School and preparing pupils for the Cambridge Local Examination. Apply to the SECRETARY, No. 9, Jinkee Road, stating term qualifications and experience.

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INTIMATION

WATSON'S

COMPOUND

BALSAM

OF

ANISEED

Gives immediate relief in all cases of

COUGH.

Price 50 cents and $1.00 per Bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TEL. 16.

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DEATH.

HARRISON.—At St. Paul's Hospital, Hongkong, on January 14th, JOHN TURNER HARRISON, of Yokohama.
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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 16TH, 1919.

THE THIRD CONGREGATION

SINCE the first Congregation of the local University was held we have had the annual ceremony of a more or less public Congregation for conferring academic honours upon certain distinguished gentlemen, who have received the degree of Doctor of Laws (*honoris causa*), and upon those undergraduates who have been sufficiently talented and industrious to satisfy the examiners. The list of graduates is becoming a long one; we see from the last Calendar that it now embraces eighty-three names. Of these there are eleven honorary graduates and twenty-one graduates in Medicine, forty-two in Engineering and nine in Arts. As the list lengthens each year it is a matter of considerable interest to us locally to watch the growth and expansion of the University.

The ceremony this year was conducted in the absence of the two principal figures of the two preceding Congregations. Sir HENRY MAY, as Chancellor, conferred the degrees in 1917 and 1918, and Sir CHARLES ELIOT, as Vice-Chancellor, presented the candidates on both occasions. The University Ordinance was evidently drafted with a view to meeting all emergencies, for this year the principals in the ceremony were H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, who is Pro-Chancellor, and Dr. G. P. JORDAN, a well-known local resident, who is Pro-Vice-Chancellor. As a matter of academic interest we may mention that some surprise has been expressed that the Acting Governor is not automatically Chancellor of the University. If that were the case we suppose he would wear Chancellor's robes, and this he did not do. It has been said that the OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT automatically fills all the offices of the Governor. Certainly he becomes Commander-in-Chief of the Military Forces of the Colony, and also Vice-Admiral of the port. On the other hand, it may be pointed out that he does not wear the full uniform of the Governor of a Crown Colony, and so, perhaps, after all, he is not really entitled to don the robes of the Chancellor of the University. We leave the matter as a breakfast-table problem to our readers—a form of amusement that was very popular some years ago.

Although the graduates and their friends are naturally mostly interested in the presentation of the successful toilers in the fields of knowledge, the general public derive their chief entertainment from the speeches. The presentation of honorary graduates usually enables us to hear distinguished visitors to the Colony expound their views. For that reason we regret that Sir PATRICK MANSON was not persuaded to re-visit the scene of some of his early labours. It may be possible for him to come to some future congregation of the University, in which he is said to be deeply interested. Dr. LIM BOON KENG has earned a reputation which extends far beyond the Straits Settlements, and men of his calibre are exercising a great influence on the future of China as each year goes by. He is a practical man of wide imagination, and it is unfortunate that Dr. SUN YAT SEN has not shown clearer indications of being a practical politician as well as a visionary. It is, indeed, curious that a man with a scientific training, such as every medical practitioner has, should be so unpractical. However, we must avoid a digression concerning the temperament of Dr. SUN and the effects of his medical training and the missionary influence upon an emotional temperament. We wish, rather, to endorse and support the eloquent appeal by Dr. LIM BOON KENG that the light of the University, which he regarded as a beacon established by the British Empire for the benefit of China, may not be allowed to grow dim through the lack of that financial support required to maintain its fullest possible power. In the past there have not been wanting generous benefactors to this Institution, and we can think of no object which should appeal more forcibly to worthy Chinese than that of improving education in their own country. When we look back over the past ten years it is a matter for regret that there has not been more effort made to spread a knowledge of modern science in this part of China. The Rockefeller Institute in Peking has been well organised and equipped by our American friends and has a wide field in North China. It is, after all, in the interests of trade that the latent natural resources of this great country should be scientifically developed.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. J. R. Wood fined the Commodore's rickshaw-puller $5. for being drunk and disorderly opposite Murray Battery Path.

For stealing several bags of hemp from the China Sugar Refinery, a Chinese was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour by Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government will present the prizes to the students of the Ellis Kadoorie Schools on Friday, January 24th at 12 noon.

At the Magistracy, on Tuesday, Mr. J. R. Wood fined a Chinese $4,100, with the alternative of nine months' hard labour, for being in unlawful possession of 70 taels of opium.

Bishop Lander will conduct the monthly meeting of the Mother's Union in the Helena May Institute on Tuesday, the 21st inst., at 5 o'clock. A cordial invitation is given to all women.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony for the week ended January 11th:—Cerebro-spinal fever, 1 (one death); enteric fever, 5, (5 deaths). On Tuesday one case of enteric fever was reported in the Colony.

The members of the Peak Club are reminded that the first of a series of four afternoon dances at the Club will take place to-day (Thursday) at 5.30 p.m. With the kind permission of Mr. Edgar Warwick, the Committee have been fortunate enough to secure the services of two well-known exponents of the art of dancing the one-step and fox-trot. Certain ladies at the Peak have generously undertaken that tea shall be dispensed to all present.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. C. D. Melbourne fined a Chinese $10. for being in unlawful possession of a quantity of lottery tickets. Defendant, who was arrested in Queen's Road Central, stated that he was a bankrupt shopkeeper and was now destitute, so he took the tickets to sell them for a commission.

The third edition of Vanity Fair will be given at the Theatre Royal this (Thursday) evening. As the Company close their season on Saturday and leave the following day those who have not yet seen the excellent entertainment they provide should take steps to book seats immediately. Last night, for the fourth time in succession, the Company was greeted by a full house, and the performance was even brighter than it had been on Tuesday.

The American Consul-General has received instructions from the Government in Washington indicating that hereafter a general licence facilitating the licensing of in transit shipments will be issued for all goods passing from Hongkong through the United States to other countries. The details of the instructions just received provide for the issuance of a special export license known as R.A.C. 42 to cover shipments of all commodities in transit through any part of the States from one foreign country to another except shipments originating in South and Central America other than British or French Colonies destined for any place other than Great Britain, France, Italy or Japan, or their colonies, possessions, or protectorates and excepting also shipments originating elsewhere than in Great Britain, France, Italy or Japan, or their colonies, possessions, or protectorates destined to any point in South or Central America other than the colonies of Great Britain or France. An import license is still required for in transit shipments except where P.B.F. license covers the shipments.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

PEACE CONFERENCES.

The President Hsu Shih-chang has agreed to the Peace Conference being held in Shanghai.

The Military Government has asked that the Conference may be held outside the Foreign Concessions in Shanghai, but wishes foreigners to be present at the negotiations.

The Peking Government has announced that persons other than the militarists will be allowed to express their opinions upon peace to the Peace Conference by letter.

Li Yuen-hung, the ex-President, has requested the Peking Government to allow him to proceed to the Peace Conference in Europe.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, January 15th.

PEACE ENVOYS.

The Military Government has wired to the Peking Government announcing that the Southern envoys, with Tong Shiu-yi as the chief, are proceeding to Shanghai for the negotiations.

ANOTHER PUBLIC GARDEN.

The Tuchun and the Civil Governor have each promised to provide a public garden for Canton and now the authorities propose to transform Dutch-Folly into a third garden for the people. Naval circles object, however, as Dutch-Folly is being used as the naval headquarters.

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

The Public Works Department has announced that the shops fronting the new roads will not be allowed to build steps at the entrances. It is reported that a scheme of road improvement is to be carried out in Samshui. A wide road is to be built from Hoihow to Samshui, and other roads will be built in the Samshui city.

His Excellency the Governor of the S.S. and High Commissioner of the F.M.S. has informed the Press that he is endeavouring to make arrangements for more passenger steamers to be released in order to take passengers (especially women and children) to Europe in the spring. In order that the Government may be in a position to estimate the number of persons to be accommodated, it is advisable that all who wish to travel to Europe in the near future should notify the shipping companies without delay.

THE MALE HOHENZOLLERNS:

PROPOSAL TO BANISH THEM TO ALGIERS.

BUILDING OF BRITISH SUPER-ZEPPELINS.

GERMANY'S FOOD PROBLEM SOLVED BY THE ALLIES.

SPREAD OF THE BOLSHEVIK CAMPAIGN.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FUGITIVE EX-KAISER.

FRENCH PROPOSAL FOR BANISHMENT.

LONDON, January 12th.

The *National News* of Paris declares that the French General Staff will propose, at the Peace Conference, that the ex-Kaiser, the ex-Crown Prince and all male members of the family be banished to Algiers on the ground that there would be no safety while the Hohenzollerns remain at liberty.

THE ARMISTICE.

STIFFER TERMS LIKELY.

LONDON, January 14th.

The newspapers give prominence to the fact that the renewal of the German Armistice will be made the occasion for stiffer terms, owing to the failure of Germany to comply with many of the previous conditions, and the spread of Bolshevism westward.

COMING PEACE CONFERENCE.

REPRESENTATION AT THE CONFERENCE.

PARIS, January 14th.

The Supreme War Council has decided that the five great Powers will each have five plenipotentiaries; Brazil, three; Belgium, Serbia, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania and China, two; Portugal and the States which broke off relations with Germany, one.

The question of the representation of Jugo-Slavia and Russia have been adjourned.

However many delegates a country may have, it will only be entitled to one vote.

The Dominions will be specially represented apart from the delegates of the mother-country. Canada, Australia, South Africa, and India will have two representatives each, and New Zealand and Newfoundland one each.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT SUPPORTING DOMINIONS.

LONDON, January 14th.

The *Times'* correspondent in Paris says that the British Government is supporting the expressed wishes of the Dominions to be represented at the Peace Conference by two delegates as nations having co-operated in the war, thus raising a novel point in the history of the Empire, making it a small Society of Nations.

EARLIER CABLES.

MEETING OF ALLIED MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPERTS.

PARIS, January 13th.

Among the matters discussed at this morning's meeting of the Allied Military and Naval experts were, firstly, decisions regarding sending reinforcements of men and material to assist the Poles; secondly, the question of the Allied use of German commercial shipping as compensation for submarined tonnage; thirdly, the question of the occupation of certain German ports as a guarantee for the carrying out of the Armistice Clauses and as punishment for the difficulties which the Germans have hitherto placed in the way of such carrying out; fourthly, the question of the German gold reserve; and finally, the victualling of Germany.

MEETING OF BRITISH IMPERIAL DELEGATION.

LONDON, January 13th.

The Press Bureau has received a *communiqué* from Paris announcing that the British Imperial Delegation consisting of British Dominion Ministers and Indian Delegates met this morning and discussed several matters connected with the Peace Conference.

The Supreme War Council this afternoon settled the terms on which the armistice will be renewed, including questions connected with the treatment of German shipping, the surrender of submarines hitherto under construction or repair, the completion of the transfer of railway and transportation material and the restoration of machinery taken from Allied territories.

At an informal conference later, views were exchanged regarding the procedure in other matters connected with the Peace Conference, and it was decided to hold first a formal meeting as a preliminary to the Inter-Allied conference on the 18th inst.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST M. CLEMENCEAU.

PARIS, January 13th.

All French newspapers condemn the publication of M. Pichon's Note by the Socialist organ *Humanite* which is carrying on a campaign against M. Clemenceau and which had ante-dated the Note to create the false belief that M. Clemenceau withheld knowledge of it from the Chamber in his recent speech on Foreign Affairs.

The publication was also intended to create an impression of Franco-British dissension on the eve of the Peace Conference.

The British proposal was one among many and its isolated publication was deliberately mischievous. However the result has been that Washington and London have assured Paris that they entirely agree with M. Pichon's point of view.

THE ARMISTICE RENEWAL.

PARIS, January 13th.

The Allied Military, Naval and Economic experts met this morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs under the presidency of Marshal Foch.

The Supreme Inter-Allied War Council met this afternoon to consider the decisions of the military experts, and the reports of the ministers concerned will subsequently definitely adopt the new conditions to be imposed on Germany for a renewal of the Armistice.

At the conclusion of the meeting Marshal Foch will leave for Treves to meet the German Plenipotentiaries on the 14th and 15th insts.

LATEST CABLES.

THE BOLSHEVIK CAMPAIGN.

SITUATION IN BUENOS AIRES IMPROVING.

BUENOS AIRES, January 14th.

The situation is approaching the normal. Several large stores are reopening and the tramways are resuming. Eight hundred agitators and strike ringleaders have been arrested, of which 80 per cent. are Russians.

EUROPEAN FAMINE RELIEF.

WASHINGTON, January 14th.

President Wilson has sent a message to Congress re-urging the necessity for the appropriation of $100,000,000 for European famine relief, because Bolshevism is steadily advancing westward and could not be stopped by force, but only by food relief, which was the key to the whole European situation. Money would be spent to buy food for friends in Poland and the people of the liberated units in Austro-Hungary, also the Associated Governments in the Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

ACTIVITIES IN HOLLAND.

COPENHAGEN, January 14th.

The *Haagsche Post* of Amsterdam, of the 10th instant, says that Bolshevik propagandists are active in Holland where they are spending millions of florins. Borisovitch, the ex-General-Manager of Siemens factories in Moscow, is now one of the principal Bolshevists, whilst an ex-Director of a German banking firm is acting as a Bolshevik foreign financial agent.

Bolshevik propaganda was first carried abroad by German Foreign Office couriers.

AFFAIRS IN POLAND.

LONDON, January 13th.

The *Times'* Correspondent in Warsaw, telegraphing on the 11th instant, states that the people are jubilant over the announcement that Marshal Foch has ordered the retiring German forces, who have hitherto been opposing the Poles, to allow the passage of Polish troops in order that they may defend their frontiers against the Bolsheviks.

The promoters of the National Assembly, which is meeting on February 16th, declare that the Assembly will demand an open alliance with the Entente. The popularity of Paderewski is daily growing.

PROMISING SITUATION IN SOUTHERN RUSSIA.

The *Times'* Correspondent at Constantinople, telegraphing on the 6th instant, states that the military situation in Southern Russia is becoming promising. Large anti-Bolshevik armies have taken the field. General Deniken's army comprises 180,000 troops. Its headquarters are at Ekaterinodar and its sea base is at Novorissik. To the north of General Deniken's army, General Krasnoff is operating with 250,000 men.

The Caucasus are now practically cleared of Bolshevists. The main objective now is to establish a junction between General Krasnoff and the Siberian army.

BOLSHEVIK EMISSARIES ARRESTED IN S. AMERICA.

MONTEVIDEO, January 13th.

Four Russians, who have been arrested, have confessed that they were leaders in a plot to overthrow the Uruguayan and Argentine Governments and to establish Soviets. The police are searching for other conspirators.

AWFUL STATE OF PETROGRAD.

STOCKHOLM, January 13th.

Travellers from Petrograd state that the conditions there are awful. The population is starving and freezing to death *en masse*. Mortality is so great that the same coffins are used repeatedly.

THE FIGHTING IN ESTHONIA.

An Esthonian *communiqué* of the 13th inst., states:—In the coastal area we reached a line—Malla-Tolks-Vaikull. Our troops captured three manors in the direction of Laisholmdorpat.

LATEST CABLES.

BOLSHEVISM IN GERMANY.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

AMSTERDAM, January 11th.

The German Provincial National Assembly elections at Brunswick and Baden show no Spartacist successes.

POLICE AND TROOPS AGAINST GENERAL EICHHORN.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* reports that two-thirds of the Berlin police and troops have declared against Gen. Eichhorn.

The Police Headquarters have been removed to Charlot Tenburg.

DISORDER THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

AMSTERDAM, January 12th.

Reports from Germany indicate that Bolshevism is spreading in Westphalia and other parts of Germany.

Telegrams from Frankfurt state that the Spartacists control Dusseldorf.

They stormed a prison at Munster, liberating 170 criminals, and occupied all the newspaper offices at Melheimauhr.

Rioting occurred in Dresden, Munich, Augsburg and Stuttgart.

Severe fighting is going on in the streets of Hamburg.

Thousands of Russians, disguised, are reported to be fighting on behalf of the Spartacists.

EARLIER CABLES.

GOVERNMENT RESUMES CONTROL IN BERLIN.

BERNE, January 14th.

A message from Berlin on the 13th inst., states that the Spartacist revolt is broken and that military operations were practically finished on the 12th instant. There has since been only desultory firing in the newspaper quarter. The newspapers are republishing.

The Government has issued warrants for the arrest of Herr Liebknecht, Rosa Luxembourg, General Eichhorn and Herr Radek.

The Minister-of-War, Herr Reinhardt, has declared that the military are now proceeding to disarm the population and a systematic search has begun.

Owing to food shortages, however, the future is pregnant with difficulties for the Government, as the continued support from soldiers and civilians largely depends on better supplies, but it is authoritatively stated that the shortage is likely to grow worse.

It was reported in Berlin on the 13th instant that Herr Liebknecht had fled to Leipzig and General Eichhorn to Denmark.

HERR LIEBKNECHT'S FATE.

There is still no verification of Herr Liebknecht's death. Indeed he is reported as speech-making in Berlin on the 11th instant. It is extremely difficult to sift facts from the mass of conflicting reports.

LATEST CABLES.

THE ALLIES AND RUSSIA.

BRITISH FORCE LANDED NEAR RIGA.

STOCKHOLM, January 12th.

The Russian Journal *Severnajazyizni* announces that a British force landed in the neighbourhood of Riga, where they are successfully attacking the Bolsheviks.

GERMANY'S FOOD PROBLEM.

THE ALLIES LAY DOWN TERMS.

PARIS, January 14th.

The Supreme War Council has decided that in return for the Allies victualling Germany, the latter will have to hand over all merchant-ships in German or neutral ports for transport of food supplies, whatever their place of origin or destination.

There is no question of occupation of German ports.

The question of military intervention in Poland has been postponed.

POLAND.

SITUATION INCREASINGLY DESPERATE.

The *Times'* correspondent at Warsaw, telegraphing on January 12th, says that Poland's condition is becoming desperate and Allied help is urgently needed. The country is overrun by Bolshevists, who are estimated as numbering over 20,000.

They are advancing by three railways upon Warsaw.

The main Bolshevik forces, which are well equipped, are at Lida and Baranovitchi, but the advance guards are only 170 miles north-east of Warsaw.

The Poles have a very few badly equipped troops to stem the invasion.

AERIAL DEVELOPMENT.

BUILDING OF BRITISH SUPER-ZEPPELINS.

LONDON, January 13th.

The big programme of airship construction by the Admiralty includes airships with a gas capacity of 2½ million cubic feet, with a range of 8,000 miles, speed of 65 to 70 miles hourly, and a lifting capacity of 60 tons, to carry a crew of 25.

Plans have been laid for the building of even bigger ones.

The first of these super-Zeppelins will be launched towards the end of the year. It is stated that they are being primarily built for sea patrol and observation work, and will be stationed on the coast.

The authorities regard that the airship possesses several advantages over aeroplanes for long distance journeys—endurance, lifting heavy weights, affording passengers greater comfort, and accommodation.

The present British airship record is 490 miles in the air for 61 hours, manned by a crew of fifteen.

TRANSYLVANIA ATTACHED TO RUMANIA.

BERNE, January 11th.

An official message states that the Rumanian *Gazette* has published a decree, definitely attaching Transylvania to Rumania.

ESTHONIA'S SUCCESSES.

FINNISH TROOPS CO-OPERATING.

LONDON, January 11th.

An Esthonian *communiqué* of January 9th states:—

The Esthonians yesterday captured the Commander of the enemy's marine troops, operating on the coast, three machine-guns and other booty.

The Finnish troops participating for the first time captured two villages.

The Esthonians captured the Staff and Artillery of the 49th Rifle Regiment.

The advance continues in the direction of Walk.

We have also reached Walge.

"EMPEROR OF THE SAHARA."

KILLED BY HIS WIFE.

NEW YORK, January 12th.

Lebaudy, the so-called Emperor of the Sahara, was shot dead by his wife.

THE LONDON PRESS.

MAGNIFICENT RECORD IN RECRUITING.

LONDON, January 10th.

A striking fact in connection with recruiting was mentioned in a speech by Sir Auckland Geddes. Of 10,000 men and boys employed in London newspaper offices, 5,000 joined the Army, and at the moment the Armistice was signed there were not 30 men fit for general service in all the London newspaper offices. That was a record, said Sir Auckland Geddes, which placed the Press at the head of every trade group in the matter of recruiting.

EARLIER CABLES.

LUXEMBURG'S FUTURE.

AN ALLIANCE SOUGHT WITH THE ENTENTE.

LONDON, January 13th.

The Luxemburg Government has issued a proclamation denouncing the revolutionary movement for a Republic and declaring that the Government has decided to seek an economic alliance with the *Entente*, especially with France and Belgium. It is stated that the Grand Duchess has announced that, if it is necessary to secure the alliance, she will willingly renounce the throne, but the Government is convinced that the preservation of the Dynasty is at the present time necessary for the guarantee of national autonomy.

The final decision of the question of the Dynasty will, however, be reserved to the will of the people, legally expressed.

LABOUR AND THE GOVERNMENT.

MR. STEPHEN WALSH REFUSES OFFICE.

LONDON, January 14th.

It is reported that Mr. Stephen Walsh, the labour member, has refused the Parliamentary Secretaryship of the local Government board.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

INDIAN TO BE RAISED TO THE PEERAGE.

LONDON, January 13th.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that Sir Satyendra P. Sinha, the new Under-Secretary of State for India, will be created a peer, to enable him to represent the interests of India in the House of Lords.

SINN FEIN HEADQUARTERS RAIDED.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS SEIZED.

LONDON, January 13th.

The Police raided and occupied the Sinn Fein Headquarters in Dublin today. Important documents were seized, including the draft Constitution of an Irish Parliament.

ANOTHER WAREHOUSE FIRE IN LONDON.

LONDON, January 13th.

Another East-end food warehouse has been gutted, the damage being estimated at £150,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

YESTERDAY'S INVESTITURE.

Government House was the scene, yesterday afternoon, of a purely formal but impressive function, when H.E. the Officer Administering the Government presented the insignia of the Order of the British Empire to those who had recently received the honour from His Majesty the King.

At 3.45 p.m. His Excellency, attended by Mr. R. A. Ponsonby Fane, and Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, A.D.C., entered the hall. The recipients of the honour having been ranged in front of the platform, Mr. Ponsonby Fane read as follows:—

"On the 24th of August, 1917, His Majesty the King, by letters patent under the Great Seal, was pleased to create and institute an Order of Knighthood to be styled 'The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.'

"It is ordained that the persons to be admitted to this Order shall be such persons, male or female, as may have rendered or shall hereafter render important services to the Empire.

"It is ordained that Commanders of this Most Excellent Order shall upon all great and solemn occasions wear round their necks a purple riband and pendent therefrom the badge of the Order.

"It is ordained that the Officers of this Most Excellent Order shall wear a badge of similar form and pattern as that appointed for the Commanders of the Order attached to the left breast of their coats.

"His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint to this Order the following persons resident in the Colony of Hongkong.

To be Commanders of the said Most Excellent Order.

JOSEPH HORSFORD KEMP, K.C., Attorney General.

FRANCIS CHARLES JENKIN, Barrister at law.

To be Officers of the said Most Excellent Order.

ERNEST HAMILTON SHARP, K.C., Barrister at Law.

NEWTON JOHN STABB.

CHALONER GRENVILLE ALABASTER, Barrister at law."

The above gentlemen were conducted on to the platform in order by Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, and, in presenting the insignia, His Excellency said "I have great pleasure in presenting to you the riband and badge of a Commander (or Officer) of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, to which you have been nominated and appointed by His Majesty the King."

This concluded the function. Tea and light refreshments were subsequently served.

Among those present were:—H.E. Major-General Ventris and Miss Ventris, Commodore V. G. Gurner, Mrs. Gurner and Miss Gurner, Sir William Rees Davies and Lady Rees Davies, Sir William Wilkinson and Miss Wilkinson, the Bishop of Victoria and Miss Lander, Sir Boshan Wei Yuk, Sir Paul Chater, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mrs. Pollock, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, and Mrs. Holyoak, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham and Mrs. Chatham, Hon. Mr. C. M[illegible] Messer and Mrs. Messer, Hon. Mr. S[illegible] Dodwell and Mrs. Dodwell, Hon. Mr. [illegible] G. Shewan, Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. Stabb, Mrs. Jenkin, Mrs. Alabaster, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Gedge, Mr. J. H. Hastings and Miss Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Harston, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. King, Capt. and Mrs. Murray Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. L. Bowley, Commander C. W. Beckwith and Mrs. Beckwith, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Alves, Col. Passby, Mr. Justice Gompertz, Engineer Commander Tucker, Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. Eldon Potter, Mr. J. H. Wallace, Mr. A. R. Lowe, Mr. Paul Kremer, Mr. H. W. Looker, Major Wakeman, Mr. J. R. Wood, Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, Lt. R. E. Lindsell, Mr. H. Percy Smith, Mr. A. Hamel, Mr. J. Ludin, Mr. Andrew Forbes, Mr. G. S. Archbutt, Mr. G. M. Young, Mr. J. W. Franks, Mr. R. H. Kotwall, Mr. F. A. Wells, and Mr. P. M. Holborn. The Foreign Consuls and the Staff Inspectors, Inspectors and non-Commissioned Officers of the Police Reserve were also invited, and were well represented.

Subsequently, at a Parade of the Police Reserve, an address of congratulation bearing the signature of every man of the Force was presented to Mr. Jenkin.

THEATRE ROYAL.

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TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

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MANAGERESS. [110

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[30

[05

KING AND QUEEN IN EDINBURGH.

SCOTLAND'S PART IN WAR.

[FROM "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S CORRESPONDENT."]

In bright, crisp weather the King and Queen, with the Prince of Wales, this morning (November 21st) entered the Scottish capital, and spent a memorable day among the citizens of Edinburgh. The Royal visitors came from Barnton, where they had passed the night after seeing the Grand Fleet, and at the Caledonian Station the time-honoured ceremony was performed of presenting the keys of the city. There was an entire absence of military ceremony, thus emphasising the peaceful nature of the occasion which had brought about the visit, but among the vast crowd of people who cheered loudly and heartily as the carriages emerged on Prince's-street were many representatives of the fighting services, drawn from all parts of the Empire, and from the Allies, for Edinburgh, besides being a martial town in itself, is a Mecca of Dominion and American visitors. The grey metropolis of the North looked its best. Aeroplanes circled overhead, and church bells chimed merrily as the drive continued past Sir Walter Scott's monument and over the North Bridge into the ancient High-street, the highway of Kings.

After attending a service of thanksgiving for victory in St. Giles's Cathedral, the St. Paul's of Scotland, and visiting the Chapel of the Knights of the Thistle, their Majesties proceeded to the magnificent Usher Hall, where a civic address was handed to the King in a gold casket.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

His Majesty, in reply to an address from the city, said:—

"I thank you, my Lord Provost, the magistrates, councillors, and citizens of Edinburgh, for the cordial words with which you welcome us to your city. The Queen and the Prince of Wales join with me in this expression of gratitude. We are proud that our eldest son, who has served with the British Armies in France, Italy, and Egypt, should be with us to-day. We are also touched by your generous allusions to our dear daughter, who yesterday started upon a visit to our hospitals and women's work organisations in France and Belgium.

"Only a few weeks before the war, we were happily residing in our Scottish home at Holyrood, and looking forward to the prospect of coming often among our Scottish people, when the startling events which plunged us into the world-war dispelled those hopes. Now we are delighted that our first visit out of London since the cessation of hostilities should be to the ancient capital of Scotland. We have all together in your historic cathedral rendered thanks to God for the victory vouchsafed to us and to our Allies.

"My principal object in being here to-day is to record my admiration of the splendid response made by Scotsmen, not only from the Homeland, but from our Dominions across the seas, to the nation's call. Their ready willingness, their zeal, and determination to maintain their contributions to the fighting strength of the Empire, have filled me with unceasing admiration. Every theatre of war testifies to the valour and unconquerable spirit of the Scottish troops. The deeds of the 9th and 15th Scottish, the 51st Highland, and 52nd Lowland Divisions will live for ever in the honoured pages of history. (Loud cheers.)

"The seamen of Scotland have played their part in the glorious achievements of the Royal Navy, while the patriotism and endurance of the Scottish merchant service and the fishermen of the east and west coasts have rendered work of the highest order in the protection of our shores and of our commerce.

"My several visits to the Clyde district that hive of industry—have made me more than ever realise the genius of its designers and the skill and activities of its workers, both men and women, and how much we owe to the brains and muscle of Scotland. I am glad that the Lord Provost of Glasgow is with us here to-day. As the sons of Scotland rallied to the battle-cry, so her daughters keenly centred their efforts upon the task of providing those munitions of war which have enabled our armies to meet and defeat an enemy equipped to perfection. The Scottish medical units and nurses at home and abroad, by their self-sacrificing works of mercy, have gained the grateful esteem of the world. Truly, all classes of the people of Scotland, professional, industrial, and agricultural, have united in upholding the honour and glory of the Empire.

"Through our rejoicing to-day there flows a deep undercurrent of sorrow for those who have sacrificed their lives, or, it may be, both health and strength, in the relentless struggle of the past four years. We do not forget them. We never shall forget them. My Government, as you know, proposes to dedicate your ancient castle, which through the ages has been the symbol of the defence of Scotland, as a memorial to those who have died that we may live.

"The spontaneous and outspoken demonstration of affection and loyalty with which the Queen and I have been greeted on every side and by all classes has deeply moved me. These manifestations have confirmed me in the unshaken belief that my people were with me amidst the trials and ever-changing fortunes of the war. It is with the same confidence in them that I look forward, trusting that, with God's help, whatever difficulties may confront us will be bravely faced and successfully overcome. Our Scottish visits during these past years have necessarily been restricted, but we look forward to their renewal, and to the yearly happy sojourn in our Deeside home.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HERR BALLIN'S SUICIDE.

RESULT OF A HEATED DISCUSSION WITH THE KAISER.

The Amsterdam correspondent of the *Daily Express* wiring on November 19th says:—Herr Ballin's suicide, which was at first denied but afterwards confirmed by many of his friends, is now proved to have been the direct consequence of a heated discussion he had in October with the Kaiser and Kaiserin at Headquarters.

Herr Ballin had been summoned there by Ludendorff, who lectured him at length for offering opposition to the dictates of the army leaders regarding the work of national reconstruction after the war. Herr Ballin flatly told the German dictator that reconstruction was not the business of a general who was plunging Germany into the abyss of defeat, and said he would bring the matter before the Kaiser.

The latter received him the same day in the presence of the Kaiserin, who hated Herr Ballin owing to his Jewish origin. The Kaiser unflinchingly supported Ludendorff's views, and hinted that Herr Ballin would either have to accept Ludendorff's orders or retire from public life.

RESPECT FOR BRITAIN.

It is said that Herr Ballin then made a lengthy answer, in which he foretold much that has since happened. He urged the Kaiser not to let himself be blinded as to the real situation; above all, not to make an understanding with England impossible. "As long as we are not on decent terms with England," he declared, "Germany cannot live."

The Kaiser shrugged his shoulders and said he believed Germany would fight her way out, despite England. Herr Ballin then hinted at the possibility of a revolution in Germany in view of the increasing discontent.

This idea of a possible revolution brought the Kaiserin to her feet, and a heated argument ensued, in the course of which the Empress gave vent to feelings of profound distrust of "Hebrew merchants" who wanted to take the leadership of the empire from the hands of the empire's real master. This was too much for Herr Ballin, who declined to answer the Kaiserin and walked out of the room.

The same day he made a minute record of the conversation and sent it to one of his journalistic friends in Berlin, Dr. Hahn, with a covering letter, already published, in which he said: "Wilson's answer is much more favourable than we had the right to expect."

After the meeting with his Sovereigns Herr Ballin was a broken man. He often spoke of killing himself, and when the Hamburg Soviet took charge of the Hamburg-Amerika Palace at Hamburg for its headquarters he shot himself through the heart.

"From the depths of my heart I thank you for your real Scottish welcome, and I pray that every blessing and prosperity may be granted to your country in the days to come." (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

On the call of the Lord Provost the audience rose and sang the National Anthem, which was rendered with genuine fervour. Three more ringing cheers were then given for the King, the Queen, and the Prince of Wales, and the termination was reached of a remarkable and historic ceremony.

A GREAT SCOTTISH WELCOME.

Thereafter, by a long detour through outlying parts of the city, the University was reached, where another address was presented by the principal, Sir Alfred Ewing a picturesque figure, with his academic garb of office worn over khaki uniform. The Officer Training Corps and students of the university and others holding commissioned ranks in the Navy and the Army, were paraded on both sides of the thoroughfare in front of the massive pile, with its archways and pillars, and made a brave show. The next engagement was at the City Chambers, where the King and Queen and their suite took lunch with the Lord Provost and several representative citizens, an event for which no precedent is presented in the municipal annals. But, indeed, it was a day of disregard of precedents. After lunch the Royal visitors set out on another extended drive through the streets of the city.

A particularly impressive scene was the gathering of the people of the Canongate round the Old Tolbooth. This once fashionable, but now decayed, part of the town, with its memories of the old Scottish nobility and many historic happenings, both grave and gay, has contributed more to the fighting services of the country during the war than probably any other area of its size. In loyalty to the Throne it is unsurpassed by any region where the great ones dwell, and nowhere was the warmth of the reception extended to their Majesties more marked. They were obviously greatly pleased, and the King, in a few words to the assembled populace, made special acknowledgment of the services of the old "Royal Mile."

As their Majesties drove back to the Caledonian station in the late afternoon to take their departure, the cheers of the old town might still have been ringing in their ears. They had come into the visible presence of all sections of the community. In the course of their long itinerary of about fifteen miles they saw parties of wounded soldiers, who had been accorded points of vantage. Everywhere the people of the city, making high holiday, thronged the streets, waving hats and flags as the Royal procession passed, and the task of the police and special constables, mounted and foot, was facilitated by the orderliness of the crowds. After a strenuous day their Majesties returned to Barnton, and at night left for London.

The King sent a telegram to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh thanking the citizens for their loyal and enthusiastic reception, and adding: "It was delightful to see so many children, and their merry greetings were especially pleasant. We shall never forget the visit and the welcome to your beautiful city."

THE LATE HERR BALLIN.

"THE WORLD IS MY FIELD."

Herr Albert Ballin "taught Germany to swim," or, at least, he thought he had succeeded in doing so when his Hamburg-America liner *Deutschland* won the "blue ribbon" of the Atlantic eighteen years ago—the first great advertisement of Germany's naval ambitions. He was not only virtually the creator of Germany's merchant fleet, but he was the close personal friend of the ex-Emperor William II., who listened to his advice on maritime and commercial affairs as he listened to the advice of no other man in the German Empire. Ballin was a small-made Jew, and Jews have never been popular in Germany. But nevertheless the word of this little man, with his suave attitude, his shy manners, his keen intellect, his bright, piercing eyes, and his untractable will carried weight from the palace of the Emperor to his office at Hamburg and through all the hundred agencies which he controlled as though it was law. On one occasion when the Emperor wanted to honour him by tacking a "von" to his name, the uncrowned King of Hamburg politely refused, and in the end he received the Kaiser's photograph inscribed in the Imperial hand with the words: "To the farseeing and tireless pioneer of our commerce and export trade." The tribute was well merited, for Ballin was one of the architects, if not the chief architect, of the Germany we knew before the opening of the war, with preferential railway rates for goods carried in German ships, with stations for rigidly shepherding European emigrants to German liners, with luxurious floating hotels, plying across the Atlantic, with steamers in every port of the world, with agencies in every city and town of any consequence, and with a wonderfully devised system for influencing the newspaper Press of every country, so as to serve the ends of the Germans. For Herr Ballin was no narrow-minded shipowner, but a statesman, and he devoted his time and money lavishly to the building up of German prestige, content to cast his bread upon the waters in the assurance that the harvest would some day come to him.

EARLY DAYS IN LONDON.

Who could have foreseen the future of this Napoleon of ocean commerce, when, as an insignificant boy—he was little more—he crossed the North Sea to learn how we managed our ships? He had been born in Hamburg in 1857, when the German mercantile marine was insignificant. He had no advantages of birth or wealth to assist him, but only the remarkable character with which he had been endowed. So he passed into the office of the Carr Line, which was then competing with the Hamburg-America Company, a very insignificant concern, for the Atlantic trade. During his apprenticeship in this country nothing of the merits or defects of our mercantile marine system escaped him. His card index system was his mind, and when the time came for him to return home he knew as much about our merchant navy and how it was run as any man then alive. How he came to go back to Hamburg is in itself noteworthy. The German company quietly swallowed its British rival. No one in this country saw any particular significance in this development—the lamb swallowing the lion; and Ballin unobtrusively left us, his mind well stored, to become passenger agent to the new concern in Hamburg. He must at that period have formed his plans. For a long time his restless ambition and imperturbable will were thorns in the sides of the quiet, easy-going directors of the Hamburg-America Line, who were quite content to jog on comfortably. But Ballin was marked out as a leader, and, in due course, he won his way up, stage by stage, to the position of director-general of the entire organisation.

Under his inspiration it speedily went ahead; with an eye to cargoes, however insignificant, he was not deaf to the rising demand for luxury in ocean travel; with a keen appreciation of the importance of the Atlantic route, he did not ignore other routes, but dovetailed this scheme into that until he could boast that he presided over the greatest steamship line in existence, 180 steamers making their furrows on the sea and ocean; "My field is the world," was the legend which he had engraven over his palatial offices in Berlin, and the words would have have gained increased significance if this war had not come. For Ballin, relying little on ships of war or invincible armies, saw his way clearly marked out to an economic dominance, world-wide in its influence, such as no man hitherto had dreamt of. As the Kaiser, to the ruin of his Empire, thought in terms of men-of-war and "shining armour," so Ballin planned his world conquests with ships of commerce.

LAST IMPERIAL INTERVIEW.

And then the man who had been his principal supporter in all his schemes—that was the irony of it all!—suddenly became, in or about 1912, an apostle of force, naked and unashamed, believing that the German army at one blow could achieve what Ballin had intended to achieve in a generation by peaceful means. Herr Ballin realised in a flash in those early days of August, 1914, all that it meant when Britain, with her naval supremacy, announced her intention of fighting. It is no secret that he was itching throughout the months that followed for Germany at almost any price to get free from the noose she had placed round her neck. He was outspoken from time to time in the expression of his views, but it was not until the United States entered the war, and he realised that his advice was no longer listened to, that he at length broke out, unable to restrain the feelings with which he had been watching the overwhelming of all his successes and plans. He had spoken privately as to the folly of the war, and now he was, as a final effort, to beard the Kaiser. He reproached him with the series of errors which had been committed by the military caste; and for his pains was haughtily dismissed from the Imperial presence. So far as is known, he had spoken no word with the Emperor since this interview of somewhat less than two years ago. Surrounded by a hundred and one objects which reminded him of the ruin of his own fortunes and ambitions, and foreseeing the coming disintegration of the German empire, which Bismarck had established, he uttered the warning and then disappeared from the Imperial entourage, at last to die of heart trouble—and who can wonder!—when he realised that he had been a true prophet.—ARCHIBALD HURD in the *Daily Telegraph*.

THEATRE ROYAL.

THE

HOWITT-PHILLIPS COMEDY COMPANY.

THREE NIGHTS ONLY.

MONDAY, JAN. 20TH:—
"PEG O' MY HEART."

TUESDAY, JAN. 21ST:—
"WITHIN THE LAW,"
AN AMERICAN CROOK PLAY.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22ND:—
"THE GLAD EYE."

Prices: $3, $2 and $1.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.
[197

NOTICE.

TENDERS which must be enclosed in Sealed Cover and Marked Tender will be received at the French Consulate up to NOON on JANUARY 20TH, 1919, for the purchase of the French Gunboats:

"ARGUS" AND "VIGILANTE"			
Length	... 149	feet	... 3
Breadth	... 24	"	... 3
Draft	... 2	"	... 7

Compound Engines 587 N.H.P.
2 Thorneycroft Boilers 142 lbs. Pressure
Twin Screws.

The Vessels may be inspected at H.M. Kowloon Yard Depot from where the successful Tenderer must take delivery. Vessels to be sold as they are with all stores (Armament, Ammuntion and Scientific instruments excluded).

Portions of each vessel's stores are lying at Shameen, Canton and at the Naval Dock Yard, Saigon. Expense of delivering such stores to be for account of the successful Tenderer. Separate offers should be made for each gunboat. Successful tenderer must pay purchase money to this Consulate before JANUARY 26TH, immediately upon which delivery of the vessels will be granted.

This Consulate reserves to itself the right to accept or refuse any Tender.

Not accountable for errors in description.

5% of the Price for all expenses incurred.
[190

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compl nce is a fine not exceeding $50.

40

JUST RECEIVED
Priced Catalogue
of
WAR STAMPS
and Stamps issued in consequence of the War.

S. G.
WAR ALBUMS
for the provisional issue of the Allied Powers and Neutral Countries.

GRACA & CO.,
No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.
P.O. Box 620. [73

DAIRY FARM NEWS

Butchers' Meats

BEEF. MUTTON. LAMB.
RABBITS. HARES.
SAUSAGES BRAWN.
PRESSED BEEF.
PURITY. EXCELLENCE.
[08

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
WAR BOND DRAWING.

SALE OF TICKETS CLOSES ON 15th FEBRUARY.

Tickets $5 each, obtainable at Banks, Stores, Clubs and Hotels.

[96

Count The Indians on The Road.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
Machinery Department,
4, Des Vœux Road Central.
Telephone 2487.

[98

Allenburys Foods

The best alternative to Human Milk.

MILK FOOD No. 1 - - From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 - - From 3 to 6 months
MALTED FOOD No. 3 - From 6 months upwards

THERE is a greater demand than ever for the 'Allenburys' Foods, both at home and abroad, which existing conditions render it possible only partially to meet. Government restrictions of Exports, scarcity of material and shortage of shipping accommodation are difficulties that cannot be overcome but when hostilities cease. Supplies will be increased as soon as possible, and in the meantime we would claim the indulgence of consumers of the 'Allenburys' Foods for any inconvenience experienced by them.

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD. LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENG.
Established 1715.

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PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S.	"ECUADOR"	Jan. 29th, 1919.
S.S.	"COLOMBIA"	Feb. 26th, 1919.
S.S.	"VENEZUELA"	Mar. 26th, 1919

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fan and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, echedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 141 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings Chater Road. 46

TRAIN FERRY TO FRANCE

HOW IT HELPED VICTORY.

VALUE DURING THE SPRING CRISIS.

Among the many engineering feats which have had their share in winning the war for the Allies one of the most interesting has been the train ferry service between England and France. The scheme was approved by the Cabinet in January of last year, and has been in operation only about eight months, but during that time the ferry has carried across the Channel 17,666 10-ton railway wagons, or their equivalent in linear measurements and 227,733 tons of gross dead weight.

With the signing of the armistice the utility of the ferry will in no way be diminished. For some time it will be required to assist in carrying food and material for the Army of occupation, and it will be used in the removal of guns and other material as well as for transporting locomotives, tractors, etc., to the repair base, which is situated near the terminal at Richborough.

It is hardly necessary to explain that a train ferry is a substitute for a bridge or tunnel as a means of connecting two railway systems separated by water. The first essential is that these railway systems should be of the same gauge, in order that the vehicles brought over by the ferry may travel on either system. This essential is a stumbling block in the way of such a form of communication between England and Ireland. Fortunately the difficulty did not arise in the case of the English and French systems.

FEATURES AND ADVANTAGES.

The principal features of the train ferry are vessels of a special design provided with railway tracks on deck on which the vehicles stand during the voyage; adjustable bridges or aprons at each berth, by means of which the vehicles are run from the shore on board the vessel or *vice versa*; and port facilities, railway connections, and sidings at each terminal. The operations consist simply of shunting loaded railway vehicles from the railway sidings at the port of departure across the adjustable bridge on to the rails on the deck of the vessel, which is moored in contact with the bridge, and the reverse process of shunting the vehicles off at the port of arrival. The principal advantage of the system is that any breaking bulk or handling of cargo, such as ordinarily takes place, is avoided, just as it would be if a bridge or tunnel were available.

When the cross-Channel ferry was installed, two terminals were selected on the English side and three on the French side—namely, Richborough, from which ferry vessels plied to either Calais or Dunkirk, and Southampton, from which they ran to Dieppe. Three vessels, identical in all respects, were provided, the principal dimensions of which are: Length, 363ft. 6in.; breadth, 61ft. 6in.; draught, 10ft.; speed, 12 knots. Each vessel is provided with four lines of railway track, 4ft. 8½in. gauge, the ordinary English standard gauge, on a total length sufficient to carry 54 ordinary 10-ton wagons, or their equivalent of other stock, and a deckload of 850 tons. They are also fitted to carry motor lorries on their own wheels. The vessels are twin-screw steamers, with a displacement of 3,654 tons. In order to provide for differences of level due to the tides and the movements of the vessels, special means of communication between the vessel and the shore had to be provided at each terminal. These took the form of a bridge hinged at one end, and suspended by a wire rope and counter-balance weights near the outer end. By means of electrical machinery the bridge is lifted or lowered as required.

MILITARY LABOUR USED.

The contracts for the three vessels and for the bridges and machinery were placed, two with the well-known firm of Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., and one with the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. (Ltd.). The whole scheme was carried out under the Director of Inland Waterways and Docks, acting under the Director-General of Movements and Railways at the War Office. The construction of the berths, the erection of bridges, and the laying of railway connections were carried out entirely by military labour on the English side, under the Director of Inland Waterways and Docks, and on the French side under the Director-General of Transportation.

A regular service has been maintained without any difficulty or hindrance since the ferry was first established, and has proved of the greatest use for transferring such bulky articles as railway wagons, locomotives, tanks, guns, and machinery, as well as the ordinary class of cargoes carried in railway wagons, which, when taken over by the ferry, can be forwarded to their destination without the delay of unloading the ship and putting the cargo into other wagons. The service is, of course, liable to the interruption of fog and bad weather to the same extent as other shipping, but in other respects it has been able to maintain its regularity.

The service was of special utility in forwarding urgent replacements of guns, tanks, etc., during the last German offensive, when the rapidity of transit proved invaluable. It would be hardly an exaggeration to say that this alone has more than justified the whole outlay. When to this is added the saving of crane power and, more especially, man-power, the advantages are still more apparent. It should also be borne in mind that in accordance with the general procedure weights have only been recorded in dead weight tons, but as the greater part of the cargoes have been of a bulky nature, the shipping space saved, as judged in measurement tons, is probably three or four times greater than is shown by the weight records—a point which every shipping man will understand.

Richborough, by the way, is the port which has been constructed entirely for war purposes on the estuary of the River Stour, close to Sandwich.—*Times*.

WOMEN AND AVIATION.

A FUTURE FOR WOMEN FLYERS COMING.

[BY GERTRUDE BACON.]

Is there a future for women after the war in this wonderful new world of aviation that is already beginning to open out before us? Most assuredly there is.

Woman has so triumphantly invaded the ancient walks of life from which she has immemorially been considered debarred that there is no doubt whatever she will tread this new path of progress for which, in several ways, she is peculiarly fitted. It requires less nerve to steer an aeroplane across the sky than to drive a motor ambulance of shattered men along the shell-smitten roads of France; less strength than to pilot a tram car; less technical ability than to manage many a munition engine.

The risk is less than the hospital nurse runs daily, and as to sheer pluck—what is there half as awe-inspiring about the cosy little seat of a flying machine as, say, the grim, straight benches of the Mother of Parliaments?

Only the restrictions of war have kept women of late from a vocation in which they are destined to excel. Even in the short five years that aviation had known before the Great Shadow fell—years during which the new art was but struggling into existence—we can recall the names of a dozen women who flew daringly, and a score of others who, if they did not manage their machines themselves, yet ranked as pioneers in the new work.

NO WAR TIME FLYING.

Women may not fly in war time, for women must not fight. This is the last ditch of convention to which our males firmly cling. Many a female heart beat high with eager longing, some months ago, when rumour said that women pilots were to be trained for the Royal Flying Corps; and bitter was the disappointment when the veto was placed on this promising scheme.

"May we not even fly the machines in England, or over the Channel to the men in France?" pleaded the girls.

"No," said their fathers, husbands, brothers (even their sons). "Because you might meet a Hun on the way and then you would have to fight."

And that settled it, though the women murmured to themselves "Yes, and we could do that, too—if necessary."

So women may not fly fighting aeroplanes, nor shall we expect them to pilot the huge craft of the cross-Channel service that will start the moment that war is over; though, certainly, they will be among the earliest passengers. Has not a Queen herself set the fashion? But as pilots of aeroplanes—the everyday sporting, family and commercial vehicles of the immediate future—a great career is before them.

Modern events have proved beyond question that woman is not lacking in nerve when compared with man, and in one essential qualification for a successful pilot she may prove superior—the possession of "hands." "Hands" mark the successful aviator: the light yet firm grasp, the sensitive, delicate touch that feels the controls even as the rider's hands feel his horse's mouth. The aerodrome instructor will tell you all about "hands," and how, for his pupil, he prefers the cavalryman, or the youth who has been accustomed to ride. In the management of horses women have ever been successful, and lightness and delicacy of touch is pre-eminently a woman's gift.

FIRST WOMAN IN A "PLANE."

Even as Belgium's Queen has been the first royal lady to fly, a Belgian lady, I believe, some ten years ago, was the first woman to go aloft in an aeroplane. At least she was the first in Europe, for the American Wright brothers took their sister and other fair compatriots into the air in the very early days of flight. Mrs. Cody was the first lady to fly in England, and I who, in the same week, was taken up by Sommer, the French aviator, at the great Rheims aviation meeting of August 1909, imagine myself to be the first Englishwoman, for Cody was then still an American subject.

Many have been my aerial experiences since that never-to-be-forgotten evening on the darkening racecourse when I scrambled into my perch there was no seat—between Sommer's back and the radiator. All kinds of machines and adventures have I tried, but nothing, even the upside-down sensation (it can hardly be described as a "thrill") of looping the loop, can ever come up to the delight of those few glorious minutes in the gloaming, under the full moon, when first I felt the rapture which is light.

It is my firm belief that there is something in woman's nature to which the swift buoyancy of the rushing aeroplane, the incomparable beauty, space and freedom of the upper air, make irresistible appeal, greater even than they make to men. David sighed for the wings of a dove, but I will stake my life that Eve wished for them first! And because of this very yearning of theirs, if for no other reason, women take to the air as ducks to water.

THE ABDICATIONS AND DETHRONEMENTS.

278 ROYALTIES AFFECTED.

The abdications and dethronements, which are now complete throughout Germany, involve, according to a calculation in a German paper, no fewer than 278 persons. Bavaria heads the list with 39—the King and Queen, 15 princes, 16 princesses, 5 dukes, and 1 duchess. Prussia sends into exile 33 Royal personages, who are the Kaiser and Kaiserin (as King and Queen of Prussia), 20 princes, and 11 princesses. Brunswick is at the foot of this roll of refugees, as from there go only the ducal pair and their three children.

But it is the small German States which are most richly provided with Royalty. The two tiny principalities of Reuss are only one three-hundredth part of the size of Prussia. Yet the Court circle which will go into exile from those two little countries numbers thirty-six, or three more than from Prussia. The Principality of Lippe, twenty square miles larger than the two Reuss Principalities, has a Royal family of twenty-four. But the most extraordinary case is that of the diminutive Principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, which consists of only 130 square miles. It has one Royal personage for exactly every five square miles.

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S

JAPER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA
LANE, CRAWFORD CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS
27

REMY MARTIN & CO.,
Established 1724.

SALES AGENTS IN CANTON.
MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD.

SOLE AGENTS
THORESEN & CO.,
Queen's Buildings,
Phone 450.

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"ASAHI" BEER

SOLE AGENTS
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.
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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" VOY 10-OUT

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via YOKOHAMA, VLADIVOSTOCK and MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 16th January, 1919, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th January, 1919, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,
J. GRAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, January 11th, 1919. [199

S.S. "FORTHOS."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLES in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned Goods remaining unclaimed after the 18th inst., at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 23rd inst., or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. TOURTET,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 12th January 1919. [2

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Steamer
"SITOEBONDO"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 15th January.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and NOON within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st January will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 4th February, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 14th, 1919.
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S.S. "PROVIDENCE"

Will have prompt despatch for SAIGON.

Particulars for Freight only

Apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,
3, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, January 15th, 1919. [204

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the homeward Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc apply to

E. V. D. FAIR,
Superintendent.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

January 14th.

Chuen On, Chinese str., 254 tons, Captain Jorge, from Hailow and Macao, with a general cargo.

Hellas, Norwegian str., 848 tons, Capt. Beck, from Bangkok, whence she left on January 7th, with a general cargo.

Sitsa Bandt, Dutch str., 4,478 tons, Capt. Van den Men, from New York and Nagasaki, which latter port she left on January 10th, with a general cargo.

Wusun, British str., 1,215 tons, Captain Broadbridge, from Kwong Chow Wan, with a general cargo.

January 15th.

Lien Shing, British str., 1,049 tons, Capt. Bayles, from Soerabaya, whence she left on December 31st, with a cargo of sugar.

Linan, British str., 1,352 tons, Captain Barkus, from Bangkok, whence she left on January 6th with a general cargo.

Nango Maru, Japanese str., 748 tons, Capt. Sato, from Moji, whence she left on January 8th, with a cargo of coal.

Sequoya, British str., 3,920 tons, from San Francisco, with a cargo of oil.

Tean, British str., 2,202 tons, Capt. Scott, from Saigon, whence she left on January 10th, with a general cargo.

Tungus, Russian str., 180 tons, Captain Keekneff, from Haiphong, whence she left on January 12th, with a cargo of rice.

CLEARANCES.

January 15th.

Changchow, for Swatow.
Chefoo, for Quinhon.
Hsin Yeh, for Shanghai.
Kofuku Maru, for Kobe.
Sitsrksmdo, for Singapore.
Saugue, for Haiphong.
Susha Maru, for Takao.
Soraehi Maru, for Manila.
Surgang, for Shanghai.
Takasu Maru, for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Linan*, from Bangkok, January 15th:—Mr. Donnelly and Mr. Lynch.
Per s.s. *Tean*, from Saigon, January 15th:—Mrs. Buchanan.

WEATHER REPORTS.

The *Lien Shing*, which arrived yesterday from Soerabaya, reported a strong monsoon and rough sea.

The *Linan*, which arrived yesterday from Bangkok, reported light variable winds to the southward and a strong monsoon on the coast.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The *Sim Shing* which arrived here on Wednesday from Sourabaya reports the death of a Chinese male on the voyage.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 For Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses.
Sold by Leading Chemists Price in England, 3s. Dr. Le Clerc Mfg. Co., Haverstock Rd., N.W. 5, London.
See Trade-Marked World "Therapion" is on Brit. Govt. Stamp Affixed to Genuine Packets.
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HALF A CENTURY REPUTATION.
DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR THE LIVER & KIDNEYS
Invaluable for diseases of these important organs, Gravel, Pains in the Back, Gout, Rheumatism, &c. Price 3s., leading Chemists, or post free. Dr. Le Clerc Med. Co., Haverstock Road, NW., London, England. Depots: Paris, 12, Rue Castiglione; New York, 80, Beekman Street; Toronto, Lymans, Ltd.; Australia, Elliot Bros., Sydney and Brisbane; New Zealand Drug Co., Ltd., Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Wellington; India, B. K. Paul & Co., Calcutta.
[150

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.
A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST.
By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,
Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery, Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 491 Pages, and includes a Sketch Play of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated to Sir Robert Hart, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. Rennie.
Its description of Chinese Social conditions in China, makes "Children of Far Cathay" an excellent volume for Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political presentation to friends at Home.

PRICE ..... $3.50.

To be obtained from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Messrs. Brewer & Co., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "Hongkong Daily Press" Office.

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Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London or from the different Agents.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commending from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k" nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
MARSEILLES	Luzon Maru	Jap. str.			Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 12th Feb., at Noon.
MARSEILLES & LONDON via S'pore, P'ang &c	Nore	Brit. str.			P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 23rd Feb.
L'DON or L'POOL via S'PORE, PENANG & C'BO &c.	Tamba Maru	Jap. str.			Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th inst., at 11 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c	Siberia Maru	Jap. str.			Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 27th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c...	Ecuador	Am. str.			Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 29th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI JAPAN &c...	China	Am. str.			China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 6th Feb.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA	Chicago Maru	Jap. str.			Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 22nd inst., at 10 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, &c.	Katori Maru	Jap. str.			Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st inst., at 11 A.M.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI JAPAN &c.	Empress of Russia	Brit. str.			Canadian Pacific O. S. Ld.	On 20th Feb
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Nikko Maru	Jap. str.			Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 3rd Feb., at 11 A.M.
BUENOS, AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, &c.	Sumatra Maru	Jap. str.			Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 15th Feb, at Noon.
VAL PARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN F'CISCO &c	Anyo Maru	Jap. str.			Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 18th Mar.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Kitano Maru	Jap str.			Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst., at 11 A.M.
KOBE	Fausang	Brit. str.			Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 18th inst., at Noon.
CHEFOO	Ajisipang	Brit str.			Jardine, Mathoesn & Co., Ltd.	On 18th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Sado Maru	Jap stg.			Nippon Yusen Kaisha	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Kaifong	Brit. str.			Butterfield & Swire	On 19th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Nore	Brit str.			P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 19th inst. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Brit. str			Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	Singan	Brit. str.			Butterfield & Swire	On 21st inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	Brit. str.			Butterfield & Swire	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	Doshu Maru	Jap str.			Osaka Shosen Kaisha	To-day at 9 A.M.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY	Amakusa Maru	Jap. str.			Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 19th inst., at 10 A.M.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY	Suikong	Brit. str.			Butterfield & Swire	To-day, at 10 A.M.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	Changchow	Brit. str.			Butterfield & Swire	To-day, at 10 A.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Linan	Brit. str.			Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Tamsui	Brit. str.			Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow, at Noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Haihong	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 21st inst., at 1 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yuensang	Brit. str.			Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
MANILA	van Waerwijck	Brit. str.			Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE	Shinkoku Maru	Jap. str.			Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd inst.
CULCUTTA via S'PORE, P'ENG & RANGOON	Taian Maru	Jap. str.			Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th inst.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	Ichi-Tosa	Jap. str.			Java-China-Japan Line	End of Jan.
MACASSAR	Vitim	Brit. str.			Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 18th inst., at 3 P.M.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA						

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, EGYPT, etc.
FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NORE"	23rd February	30th March	8th April
"NOVARA"	9th March	13th April	22nd April
"NELLORE"	26th March	30th April	10th May

FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

"DILWARA"		Due Bombay about 29th January

FOR
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, etc.

"NORE"	19th Jan. at 4 P.M.	For Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama
"DUNERA"	28th January.	Shanghai Only.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.
For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freights, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA

INCORPORATED IN JAPAN.
(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD).

STEAMSHIP OWNERS, BROKERS FOR THE SALE, PURCHASE, CONSTRUCTION AND CHARTERING OF STEAMERS, MARINE INSURANCE BROKERS, Etc.
COAL MINE OWNERS ALSO BUNKER COAL CONTRACTORS.
BEST JAPANESE COAL ALWAYS IN STOCK.

HEAD OFFICE:—KOBE
BRANCH OFFICES:—TOKIO, SINGAPORE, AND TAIHOKU.
AGENTS:—LONDON, NEW YORK, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, SHANGHAI, TAKAO, KEELUNG AND MOJI.

FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO—
M. KOBAYASHI,
Agent,
Top Floor, King's Building.
Tel. 2844. 112

KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LD.

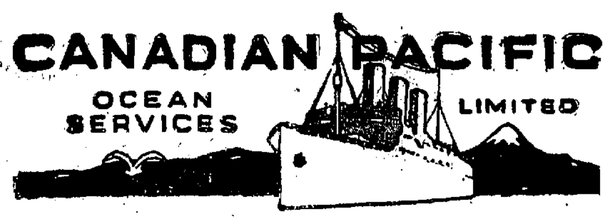
KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.
(Shipping Department).
HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

Branches and Representatives:—
TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, ROME, BERN, PORT SAID, CALLAO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAKAO, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOCK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEH.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.
For further particulars apply to—
CHU KYOKU TRADING CO.,
M. HASHIMOTO,
General Agents.
Telephone No. 2108 [97

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED



PACIFIC SERVICE.

The following fixtures have been made for the Company's steamers.

FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER
VIA
USUAL PORTS OF CALL

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... ... 20th February.
"EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... ... 20th March.
"MONTEAGLE" ... ... 5th April.
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... 17th April.
"EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... ... 15th May.
"MONTEAGLE" ... ... 10th June.
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... 12th June.
"EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... ... 10th July.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings and reservation of accommodation, also itineraries of trips and descriptive literature apply to—
F. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Dept.
Phone 752.

For freight rates and through bills of lading via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and United States also to Europe and West Indies, apply to—
J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent.
Phone 42.
HONGKONG. 62

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Fri., 17th Jan. 3 p.m.
CHEFOO	"CHIFSHING"	Sat., 18th Jan. D'light.
KOBE	"FAUSANG"	Sat., 18th Jan., Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"VITIM"	Sat., 18th Jan. 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Tues., 21st Jan. D'light.
SINGAPORE	"VAN WAERWIJCK"	Thurs., 23rd Jan. 3 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Fri., 24th Jan. 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line is temporarily disorganised owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "VITIM," Calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.
SINGAPORE LINE:—The s.s. "VAN WAERWIJCK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First-class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.
SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.
MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.
HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.
BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.
TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.
UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrived at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.
For Freight or passage, apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Telephone No. 215. 6

WAI KEE.
FLAG & SAILMAKER.
No. 12, Des Voeux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833. 76

FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUSSION.
15, Morrison Hill Road. [51

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,
PRIVATE RESIDENCE AT THE OUTPORTS,
A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
Is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS
with which is incorporated
THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,
Subscription, paid in advance,
$12 per annum. Postage
$2 to any port of

WEATHER REPORT.

January 15th, at 12.28.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has increased slightly to the southward of Hongkong, and decreased slightly to moderately elsewhere; the anti-cyclone is moving eastward.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0·07 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.59 inches, against an average of 0·41 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. & E. winds, moderate; fair.
Formosa Channel	North winds, moderate.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

January 15th, A.M.

Station.	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Direction.	Wind Force	Weather.
Vladivostock	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishigakijima	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Island	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	30.30	25	76	N	2	b
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	30.21	44	100	NNE	2	r
Gutzlaff	"	30.18	42	100	N	6	rf
Sharp Peak	"	30.04	54	94	—	0	o
Amoy	"	30.08	60	90	—	0	o
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	5 a.	30.11	59	93	NE	1	o
Taichu	"	30.11	59	—	—	0	o
Tainan	"	30.07	61	—	NE	2	b
Koshun	"	30.00	64	—	—	0	o
Pescadores	"	30.10	64	—	N	4	o
Canton	6 a.	30.03	63	94	NW	1	o
Hongkong	"	30.05	63	96	ENE	1	o
Gap Rock	"	30.05	—	—	ENE	4	o
Macao	"	30.05	63	93	ENE	2	of
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	7 a.	30.01	68	92	ENE	4	b
Tourane	"	29.93	70	—	NW	2	b
Cape St. James	"	29.94	72	—	E	4	b
Aparri	6 a.	30.00	72	96	—	0	r
Dagupan	"	29.94	70	88	SE	1	b
Manila	"	29.98	68	92	NE	1	o
Legaspi	"	29.97	70	94	—	0	b
Tacloban	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	"	29.94	70	92	NE	2	b
Surigao	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	4.20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lanuan	6 a.	29.87	80	91	N		b

T. E. Clakton, *Director*.

1. Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. Temperature, in the shade, is degree Fahrenheit.
3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. Direction of Wind, to two points.
5. Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squal, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.
7. Rain, in inches, t tenths and hundreds.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, January 15th

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.08	30.06	30.05
Temperature	61	63	71
Humidity	84	96	81
Wind Direction	East	ENE	West
" Force	6	1	1
Weather	c	c	c
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 14th 63
Lowest open-air Temperature on 15th...62

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 16th to 22nd January, 1919.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water H'kong Mean Time.	Height.	Low Water H'kong Mean Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur.	16	m 10 33	4 3	m 3 44	0 6
		9 4 a	7 9	2 18 a	3 3
Fri.	17	m 11 5	4 4	m 4 21	0 6
		9 48 a	7 7	3 3 a	3 2
Satur	18	m 11 38	4 5	m 4 56	0 7
		10 28 a	7 4	3 47 a	3 1
Sun.	19	0 7 a	4 6	m 5 30	1 0
		11 0 a	6 9	4 32 a	3 1
Mon.	20	0 39 a	4 7	m 6 3	1 4
		11 18 a	6 3	5 16 a	3 2
Tues.	21	1 11 a	4 8	m 6 35	1 8
				6 8 a	3 3
Wed.	22	m 0 14	5 6	m 7 6	2 2
		1 44 a	5 0	7 10 a	3 5

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal) EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

or to Reiss & Co., Canton

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHANGCHOW"	On 16th Jan. 10 A.M.
AMOY and SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 16th Jan. 10 A.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 17th Jan. 10 A.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"TAMAUI"	On 17th Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 19th Jan. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINGAN"	On 21st Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 23rd Jan. Noon.

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents

TELEPHONE 36

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW. AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | TUESDAY, 21st Jan. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake) Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
General Managers.

3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICES BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon

Freight or Passage apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

30

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO

STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT. MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave HONGKONG about 1919	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NORE	23rd February.	30th March.	8th April.
NOVARA	9th March	13th April.	22nd April.
NELLORE	26th March.	30th April	10th May.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave HONGKONG about	Due BOMBAY about
DILWARA		29th January.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about
NORE	19th January, at 4 P.M.
DUNERA	28th January.

Tickets Interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co., between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

* For Shanghai only.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Heatherware, apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	† SADO MARU ... 12,560 tons	...THURS. 16th Jan. at 4 P.M.
	† KAWACHI MARU .. 12,390	...TUES. 21st Jan. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	† KITANO MARU...	...16,980 . SAT. 18th Jan. at 11 A.M.
	† TANGO MARU ...	...13,760 ..SAT. 22nd Feb. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	§ AKITA MARU ...	... 8,750 SUN. 19th Jan.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	† TAMBA MARU	12,510 FRI 24th Jan at 11 A.M.
	† MISHIMA MARU	15,950 FRI. 7th Feb. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS. IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	† NIKKO MARU ...	9,600 MON. 3rd Feb. at 11 A.M.
	†KAMAKURA MARU	12,410 WED. 19th Feb. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TAIAN MARU ...	... 7,000 FRI. 24th Jan
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	SHINCHIKU MARU	7,000 FRI. 25th Jan.
	KEIFUKU MARU	... — SAT. 25th Jan.

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG. VICTORIA. B.C.. SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† KATORI MARU ... TUES., 21st Jan., at 11 A.M.
† † FUSHIMI MARU ... THURS., 27th Mar., at 11 A.M.

‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone 167 and 198

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	27th Jan.' 1919.
TENYO MARU	22,000	8th Feb. "
KOREA MARU	20,000	10th Feb, From Kobe.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	5th Mar. 1919.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	—	Mar. 18th, 1919.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	May 7th, "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER.
King's Building.

TELEPHONES 1274 and 1275.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

FOR MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, SAIGON, ETC.
"SPHINX" ... ... on or about Feb. 3rd.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

J. TOURTET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

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O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"LUZON MARU" Wednesday, 12th February, at Noon.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.
"SUMARTA MARU" Saturday 15th February Noon.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"KENKON MARU" Friday, 31st January, 10 a.m.

BATAVIA, SOURABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACAMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"CHICAGO MARU" Wednesday, 22nd January, at 10 A.M.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

FOR TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 16th January, 9 a.m.

FOR KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 19th January, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Feb. 6th, 1919. "CHINA"

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Prince's Buildings. Ice House Street. Tel. 1049

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POST OFFICE NOTICE

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due.
Manila, Australia, New Zealand, &c.	*Kitano Maru* ...	16th Jan.
Straits	*Keywest*	16th Jan.
U.S.A.	*Chicago Maru* ...	16th Jan.
Straits	*San Mateo* ...	16th Jan.
Straits	*Nore* ...	19th Jan.

OUTWARD MAILS

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Per	Date
Swatow and *Bangkok	*Changchow* ...	Thursday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Amoy, *Shanghai and *North China ...	*Shinyang*	Thursday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
*Swatow and *Straits	*Linan*	Friday, 17th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, *Shanghai and *North China	*Tamsui*	Friday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
*Japan via Yokohama	*Matsuyama Maru*	Friday, 17th 1.00 A.M.
*Straits and *Bangkok	*Hoihow*	Friday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Amoy	*Esang*	Friday, 17th 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	*Yuensang*	Friday, 17th, 2.00 P.M.
Chefoo	*Chipshing*	Friday, 17th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	*Kaifong* ...	Sunday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	*Anakusa Maru* ...	Sunday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Moji ...	*Nore*	Sunday, 19th 9.0 A.M.
Philippine Islands, *Shanghai and *North China, *Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, Europe via Victoria, B.C. ...	*Kaiser Maru*	Tuesday, 21st, Registration Letters 8.45 A.M. 9.30 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	*Siwan*	Tuesday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Hai tung* ...	Tuesday, 21st, 1.0[illegible] P.M.
Shanghai and North China	*Sunang* ...	Thursday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days.	On Sundays & Holidays
Taikoo	Noon	11.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Shataukok, Shatin, Sheungshui, Autau, Hing Shan and Santin...	{9.30 A.M. 2.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley	4.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samshui	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
*Canton (By Train)	{7.30 A.M. Regis 6.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M. 2.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Macao	1.15 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O

For	On Week-days	On Sunday	On Holiday
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	{7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Cantonand Samshui	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.		9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	8.30 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong...	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
	6.00 P.M. Except Saturday	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

January 16th

On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3,3⅛
Bank Bills, on demand ...	3/3⅛
Bank Bills, at 5 days' sight ...	3/4
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/4⅜
Credits, at 4 months, sight	3/5⅛
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	3/5⅜
On Paris —	
Bank Bills, on demand	410½
Credits, at 4 months sight ...	447½
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	79
Credits at 60 days sight ...	—
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days sight	
On Yokohama.—On demand ...	151
On Manila.—On demand - Pesos ...	160
On Singapore.—On demand ...	141
On Batavia.—On demand ...	185
On Haiphong.—On demand	...42⅞ p.m.
On Saigon.—On demand	...42⅛ p.m.
On Bangkok.—On demand	46½
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	$ 5.90
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	$42.80
Bar Silver per oz ...	48 3/16d.

Subsidiary Coins.

	per cent.
Jangkorg ...20 cents. pieces	... $0.00 Premium
Hongkong ...10 "	... $0.03 "
Canton .....20 "	... $1.00 Discount
Canton .....10 "	$0.00 "

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Chinese Porcelains and Curios at Sales Room, by Mr. A. G. Rocha.

TO-NIGHT

8.15 p.m.—Edgar Warwick at the Theatre Royal.
9.15 p.m.—Victoria Theatre.
9.15 p.m.—Coronet Theatre.

Saturday, Jan. 18th:—
11 a.m.—Auction of Wines, Spirits, Ale and Stout, by Mr. A. G da Rocha.

Monday, Jan. 20th:—
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Work Department.
9.15 p.m.—Howitt-Phillips Comedy Co. at the Theatre Royal—"Peg O' My Heart."

Tuesday, Jan. 21st:—
Noon—Annual General Meeting of the Hongkong Benevolent Society at the City Hall.

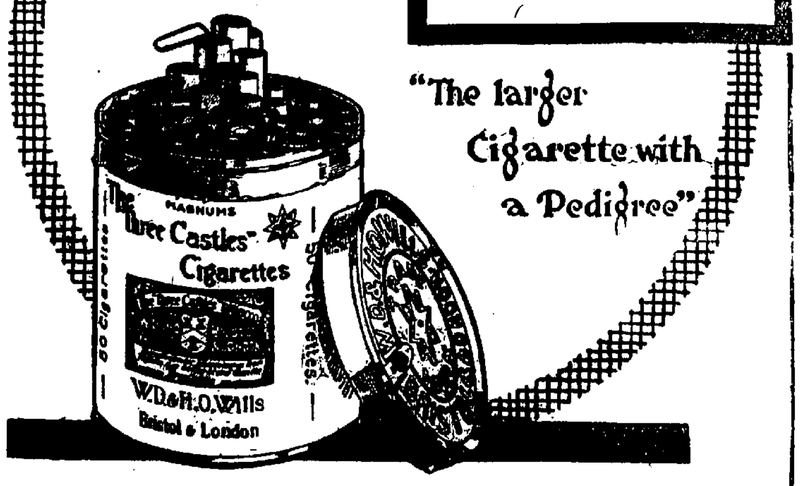
Wednesday, Jan. 29th:—
11.30 a.m.—West Point Building Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
11.45 p.m.—Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
Noon—Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
12.15 p.m.—Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

The "Three Castles" Virginia Cigarettes

MAGNUMS

It's the same sweet "Three Castles" Virginia Cigarette you have always smoked, made in a larger size.

Ask for the Magnum size



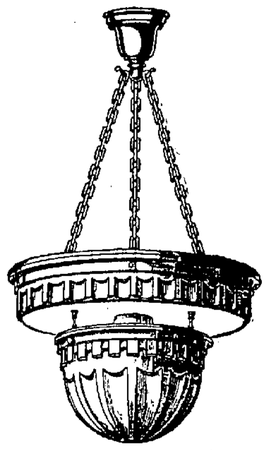
This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

ELECTRICAL FITTINGS

For the latest types of Lamps and Radiators.

Visit our Electrical Show Room at 14, Des Vœux Road.

One centre ceiling light replaces four or five ordinary bulbs and gives a more diffused light with the "BRASCOLITE" FITTING.



The cool season will soon be on us, so book your order in time for an economical and cheerful "MAJESTIC" RADIATOR

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

23

TO LET

TO LET, FURNISHED.

NO. 137, The Peak, FINDLAY ROAD from April 1st for 7 months.
Apply to—
A. DENISON,
6, Beaconsfield Arcade.
[172

TO LET.

EDGEHILL, No. 10, The Peak.
Apply to—
HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LTD
[123

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.
A HOUSE in Wongneichong Road.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[24

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to:—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
61

GROUND TO LET.

AT WHITFIELD ROAD, CAUSEWAY BAY, next to our Glass Factory, consisting of 16,000 Square feet, suitable for storing Coal, &c. From January 1st, 1919.
Apply to—
KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,
243, Des Vœux Road Central.
1140

FOR SALE AT THE PEAK

NO. 3, MOUNTAIN VIEW
Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes Buildings.
[114

FOR SALE.

GALESEND, 109, The Peak, Six Rooms Grass Tennis Court, immediate possession.
Apply—
C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department.
[137

NOTICE.

IF you want a reliable WATCH
Call at JAMES STEER,
Chronometer-maker, Watch-maker and Jeweller,
9, Ice House Street
Telephone No. 2077
[135

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

(FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Capital ... ... Frs. 48,000,000
Reserves ... ... ,, 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mongtze	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	Vladivostock
Hanoi	Pondichery	

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, October 21st, 1918 .08

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital .....(Francs45,000,000
Paid Up ,, ... ,, 22,500,000
(1/3 of the Capital, i.e., Francs 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors } André Berthelot
General Manager } A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
Peking
Shanghai Saigon
Tientsin Haiphong
Hongkong Yunnanfu

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Général pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.
London Joint City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.
Hongkong Branch,
Queen's Building,
5, Chater Road. Tel 2440.
Hongkong September 30th, 1918. [85

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.
(Taiwan Ginko).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... .. Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)... ... ... ,, 25,000,000
Reserve Funds ... ... ,, 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.
FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Pinan, Shinchiku, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Ako.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaja Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Chosen, Japan, Indo China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA,
Manager.
Hongkong Branch.
3, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, January 7th, 1919. [52

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, November 2nd 1914. 10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 16th, 1917. [64

HONGKONG AND BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling
£1,500,000, at 2/— $15,000,000
Silver $19,500,000
$34,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak—Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq. | Hon. Mr. D. Landale
Hon. Mr. S. H. Lodwell | F. V. D. Parr, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.

London Bankers:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

Hongkong Interest Allowed.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3½ " " "
" 12 " 4 " " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager
Hongkong, October 16th, 1918. 9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed ,, ... 1,125,000
Paid-up ,, ... 562,500
Reserve Fund ,, ... 650,000

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited

Branches:

Bombay	Galle	Karachi
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bhara
Colombo	Howrah	KualaLumpur
Delhi	Kandy	Madras
Port Louis (Mauritius).		
Penang	Rangoon	
Shanghai	Singapore	

Hongkong Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES,
Acting Manager.
No. 7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, December 28th, 1918. [54

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